JPRS 76130
29 July 1980

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1049

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

JPRS 76130

29 July 1980

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1049

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

Scientific Council Studies Problems of Peace, Disarmament
(MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA, May 80) 1

Catholic Church in Modern World, Statements of Pope Discussed
(I. Grigulevich; KOMMUNIST, 14 Jun 80) 3

Review of Book Attacking Bourgeois Anticommunist Campaign
(M. Basmanov; MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA, May 80) 7

NATIONAL

Gorbachev Visits Saratovskaya, Volgogradskaya Oblasts
(PRAVDA, 12 Jun 80) 10

Border Guard Day Celebrated
(Various sources, 28 May 80) 11

KGB Border Guard Chief Interviewed,
V. A. Matrosov Interview
Northwestern District Celebrates,
by N. Makhnev
Western District Celebrates, by V. Yarlychenko

'MOSCOW NEWS' To Start Russian-Language Edition
(NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW, 4 Jul 80) 22

REGIONAL

Shevardnadze Addresses Gathering of Viticulturists and Winemakers
(E. A. Shevardnadze; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 10 Jun 80) 23

Shevardnadze Leads Lecture-Seminar in Georgian Central Committee
(ZARYA VOSTOKA, 29 Jun 80) 62

Romanov Addresses Oblispolkom Meeting on Agriculture
(LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, 7 Jun 80) 63

Uzbek Education Minister on Russian Language Learning
(S. Shermukhamedov; PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 18 Jun 80) 65

Education Minister on Uzbek People's Interest in Russian Language
(S. Shermuhamedov; SOVET OZBEKISTANI, 17 Jun 80) .. 69

Forming Sociopolitical Concepts in Pupils
(F. V. Povshednaya; RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V TADZHIKSKOY SHKOLE, Feb 80) 73

Textbooks Criticized for Bad Translation
(A. Kurbanov; KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 14 May 80) . 78

Belorussian Language Not Subject to 'Russification'
(Mikhail Romanovich Sudnik Interview; ZVYAZDA, 20 Jun 80) 80

Belorussian Committee To Advance Slavic Culture
(Yu. Sokhar; ZVYAZDA, 15 Jun 80) 83

New Collection of Works on Ukraine in World War II
(N. Suprunenko; PRAVDA UKRAINY, 8 May 80) 86

Neglect of Historical, Cultural Monuments by Ukrainian Soviets Criticized
(KUL'TURA I ZHYTTYA, 15 Jun 80) 91

Letters Attack Western Life, Ukrainian Nationalists
(A. Rudenko; SIL'S'KI VISTI, 17 Jun 80) 93

Swedish Paper on Lithuanian Catholic Church
(Staffan Teste; DAGENS NYHETER, 22 Jun 80) 96

Azerbaijani Shrines Attract Pilgrims
(A. Fatulla Ogly; NAUKA I RELIGIYA, May 80) 100

Moldavian Edict on Compulsory Treatment of Alcoholics
(SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, 25 May 80) 105

Estonian State Philharmonic Artists' Behavior Criticized
(SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 3 Feb, 6 May 80) 109

Hotel Complaints Investigated, by Ye. Skul'skaya
Philharmonic Officials Pledge Cooperation

INTERNATIONAL

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL STUDIES PROBLEMS OF PEACE, DISARMAMENT

Moscow MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA in Russian No 5, May 80 signed to press 21 Apr 80 p 125

[Article: "A Meeting of Scientists of the Socialist Countries"]

[Text] A meeting of scientists from socialist countries engaged in the study of problems of peace and disarmament took place 12-13 March 1980 in Moscow in the Scientific Council for Research on Problems of Peace and Disarmament under the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology and the Soviet Peace Committee. Representatives from scientific research centers in Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia took part in the conference.

Conference participants discussed the status of and prospects for research in the field of peace and disarmament in light of the international situation that has taken shape as the result of the intensification of aggressive trends in the policy of imperialism. A comprehensive examination was made of the main avenues of scientific developments in urgent problems of the foreign policy of the states of the socialist community, which combines a decisive rebuff to the enemies of peace and social progress with a consistent and constructive love of peace and decisive support for the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence. During the course of the discussion a number of ideas and suggestions were expressed, called upon to promote a deepening of the study of theoretical problems of present-day international relations in close coordination with practical questions concerning the struggle against the dangerous intrigues of the bellicose forces of imperialism and their henchmen and for the further development of relaxation and curbing of the arms race. Special attention was given to problems concerning the relationship between the socialist policy of peace and disarmament and the world revolutionary process, the national liberation struggle and ideological struggle. An analysis was made of paramount tasks in the sphere of arms limitation and armaments reduction, the advancement toward military relaxation, and real disarmament.

The exchange of opinions promoted further consolidation of coordination in research by specialists of the fraternal countries and the concentration of their efforts on the most important sectors of scientific work that touch directly on the sphere of practical action by the socialist states and other peace-loving forces in the sphere of the struggle for peace and disarmament. Those participating in the conference stressed the importance and urgency of close cooperation and creative interaction in the field of scientific research into the problems of peace and disarmament in the socialist countries. Proposals for the regular exchange of experience, mutual familiarization with analytical methodology and comparison of research results during the course of symposia and consultations, and the development of joint and parallel projects and also forms of scientific cooperation were put forward in the interests of enhancing the effectiveness of scientific work on these problems. Participation in the development of scientifically substantiated argumentation essential for activating and extending the movement of various peace-loving forces was urged as an important avenue in the activity of the research centers of socialist countries. In this connection, special significance attaches to their scientific consultative aid to the World Peace Council. The need was also noted to further develop a constructive dialog on questions of peace and disarmament with the various research centers and scientists in the capitalist and developing countries, particularly on the basis of the International Peace Institute in Vienna. The conference took place in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere and in complete mutual understanding and unity of views on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The scientists from the fraternal countries expressed their common opinion on the expediency of continuing meetings having as their purpose the coordination of their scientific research in the field of peace and disarmament.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda," "Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya," 1980.

9642
CSO: 1800

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MODERN WORLD, STATEMENTS OF POPE DISCUSSED

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by I. Grigulevich, corresponding member USSR Academy of Sciences: "Adapting to Reality"]

[Text] In our time Catholicism, like all other religions, is an extremely complex, contradictory and varied phenomenon which constantly feels the influence of quickly changing social-political, cultural and other factors in the development of people's social life.

The Catholic church has a centuries-old history during which it has conducted a stubborn battle with worldly powers on the one hand; and on the other with competing Christian cults, Protestantism and Orthodoxy, for its superiority and influence in the world. However this battle did not bring laurels to Catholicism.

Beginning with the end of the 19th century Catholicism made many concessions to bourgeois society, especially in those countries where it did not occupy a firm position. In 1891 Pope Leo XIII in his encyclical put forth the Catholic conception of the resolution of many social problems, in the spirit of defending the foundations of the bourgeois regime.

And although the Catholic church has always arrayed itself in the garments of the "intercessor" of the masses, in fact it always served the interests of those in power and ignored the simple people's striving toward freedom and a better life. Therefore there is nothing surprising in the fact that after the victory of Great October Catholicism took a position hostile to socialism and to the Soviet Union, as a force threatening "Christian civilization". In the final analysis such a position pushed the Catholic church hierarchy into the embraces of fascism, and in the post-war years for a long time turned it into an instrument of the "cold war". Alliance with the most reactionary groupings of contemporary imperialism led Catholicism into a dead end.

A way out of this dead end was sought by the now-deceased Pope John XXIII, who departed from the aggressive "Atlantic" course of his predecessor Pius XII, and spoke out in defense of peace, relaxation of international tension and disarmament. It was he who displayed the initiative of convoking

the second Vatican ecumenical council, whose resolutions signaled a departure of the Catholic church from its traditional ultraconservative orientation. The course taken by the council came to be called renovationism and its advocated--renovationists.

But serious disagreements in the circle of the higher clergy prevented the realization of the resolutions of the second Vatican council. The successor of John XXIII, Pope Paul VI (1963--1978), although considered a renovationist, more often showed tolerance toward the opponents of church reform, who occupied many key positions in the Vatican (during his reign). In the ranks of the Catholic clergy there arose after the council many groups which demanded from the Vatican and the church hierarchy a democratization of church life and a more decisive path to cooperation with progressive forces.

It was then that in several states of western Europe and America great authority and influence was attained by the movement "Christians for Socialism". In this movement, together with priests participated lay Catholic activists, who established direct contacts with progressive forces and even in a number of cases participated in elections with them, on the same slate of candidates.

The patriarch of Venice, Cardinal Albino Luchani, became the successor of Pope Paul VI. In distinction from his eminent predecessors, he was the son of a worker-socialist. Although he was considered a conservative, the very fact that Luchani called himself John Paul pointed to his intention to follow the renovationist course of the second Vatican ecumenical council. But 33 days after his election, the new pope suddenly died.

The conclave (council of cardinals) which convened once more elected to the post of head of the Catholic church Carol Voytyla, who took the name of John Paul II. What was sensational in this was the fact that the first non-Italian had been chosen for the papal throne, a man representing the clergy of socialist Poland.

Already almost one-and-one-half years have passed since the election of the new pope. What can be said about his activities during this comparatively short period?

The new pope, in distinction from his predecessors, has demonstrated an admirable mobility. He has already found time to visit the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Poland, Ireland, the U.S., Turkey, and many places in Italy. In this way he has earned the nickname "the pope-wanderer."

The pope is unusually active. During his visits to countries, he speaks several times a day. It seems there is no question he will not address himself to. Nonetheless, to date it is difficult to uncover anything new in the pope's utterances, when compared with those of his predecessors.

The pope's pronouncements, made when visiting Poland offer grounds to believe that he is a supporter of the line of John XXIII who gave his own brand of ideological justification to the collaboration of the church with a socialist government. This states that if the practice of socialism is

directed toward the attainment of positive goals, then both Catholics and atheist-marxists can work together for the benefit of the people.

John Paul II speaks many words denouncing the evils of capitalism, expresses compassion for the suffering and the poor, argues about social injustice, calls upon governments to take measures to eliminate social injustice. The church has previously made such pleas. However, the essence of the bourgeois regime was not changed by this, nor will it be, in spite of all appeals to the conscience of the exploiters. However, the Vatican is guilty as well, for this social inequality which it loudly condemns, for it is a partner in the biggest monopolistic companies of the West. It is hardly likely that the Vatican would ever dare to publicly reveal the sources of its incomes or make public a list of companies whose activities it participates in.

In his speeches John Paul II often touches upon questions of international politics. Here it should be noted that the pope said many useful words in the service of peace and disarmament, and against war and armed conflicts. However, it would be in vain to search in his speeches for even the slighest remark condemning the aggressive, militaristic actions of the U.S., which are responsible for the present aggravation of the international situation.

Traveling through Mexico, John Paul II condemned the participation of servants of the church in liberationist movements of their countries and rejected their attempts to justify their participation through reference to the Gospels. The pope affirmed that it is the duty of churchmen to pray and not to occupy themselves with politics. Meanwhile observers noted that the pope, for some reason, did not touch upon that part of the clergy which sides with rightist political groups.

This position of the pope does not sit well with a significant portion of the Latin American Catholic clergy, who decisively speak out against dictatorial regimes, and fight for the realization of social changes in the interests of the people. The so-called "mutinous" church of Latin America condemns the fascist dictatorship in Chili and took part in the overthrow of the U.S. henchman Somosa in Nicaragua.

For their democratic views and actions many church servants of the Latin American countries have experienced persecution and died under torture. Among those recently killed in the hands of hired murderers is the Catholic archbishop Salvador Oskar Arnulfo Romero, well-known for his speeches against the violence and terror of fascist bandits.

How is it possible here not to remember the American President Carter who zealously steps forth in defense of human rights in socialist countries, but says not a word in condemnation of the persecution of priests in Latin America. Such "forgetfulness" is not accidental. It has been noted more than once in the foreign press that responsibility for committed crimes belongs to both the local reactionary regime and the CIA. Namely it "directs" and in fact leads the repressive organs of the dictatorial regimes.

The stubborn silence of the pope about the bloody villainies of Pinochet and other fascist dictators, whose victims include many priests, called forth a sharp protest and dissatisfaction among Latin American Catholics. At the end of 1979, under the pressure of the clergy, the pope was nonetheless forced to speak of the disregard of human rights in Chile, but at the same time he attacked Czechoslovakia and Kampuchea.

In the foreign press the pope's tendency to play his "Chinese card" has often been noted. And indeed during the years of the "cultural revolution" Peking dealt cruelly with the Chinese clergy and closed all Catholic churches. Now Peking's leaders, declaring their love for the ruling circles of the U.S. and other capitalist countries, is generous in its reverence to the Vatican. Peking has loudly announced that it is opening the doors of the country to Jesuits and other missionaries. The actions of the Chinese leaders have met a gracious response in the Vatican. The pope has announced that he intends not only to establish friendly relations with Peking, but he is ready to undertake a voyage to China.

The Catholic clergy depends not only upon its own far-flung net, but also on lay organizations for "catholic action" (youth, women's and other groups); it gains influence through its schools and higher educational institutions, participates in the union movement and has its own press. As it is said, clerical radio stations are scattered throughout the wide world. Their broadcasts are conducted in many languages of the peoples of the USSR. Some programs have an openly inflammatory character and are directed toward igniting religious fanaticism. Speaking out against socialism and communism, Catholic radio broadcasters distort the politics of socialist states relating to religious and national questions and prevent believers from understanding true morals and morality.

Catholicism is trying in every way to adapt itself to changes and sharp reversals in the world, at the cost of various concessions and the renunciation of clearly outmoded dogmas and canons. But despite its enormous efforts to "accustom itself" to reality, it cannot succeed in turning history backward. People are more and more convinced that the desolate ideology of the church is once more preventing the construction of life along the path of progress.

9624
CSO: 1800

REVIEW OF BOOK ATTACKING BOURGEOIS ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

Moscow MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA in Russian No 5, May 80 signed to press 21 Apr 80 pp 143-144

[Review by M. Basmanov of the book "Kommunizm i antikommunizm pered litsom sovremennosti" [Communism and anticommunism in the face of the age"] by V. V. Kortunov, Izdatel'stvo politicheskoy literatury, Moscow 1978, 344 pages: "An Ideological Weapon of Imperialism"]

[Text] In the book a wide range of problems connected with criticism of anticommunism is investigated. The author successfully combines analysis of the basic ideological doctrines of present-day anticommunism with an examination of the ideological antagonism of communism and anticommunism in the long term. This enables him to reveal comprehensively the world-outlook crisis of bourgeois social thought which long ago engaged in unresolvable conflict with the objective laws of historical development and in opposition to the vital needs of mankind.

The pages of the book characterizing the essence and aims of U.S. imperialist policy during the "cold war" years are read with great interest. Refuting the fabrications of U.S. anticommunist historians about the "responsibility" of the Soviet Union for exacerbating the international situation during the initial postwar period (these kinds of fictions have again increased during 1980 in connection with the attempt by the Carter administration to take the world back to "cold war" times), the author points out how after the defeat of fascism, ruling circles in the United States aspired to the vacant position of the "shock detachment" of imperialist reaction. The course of "rolling back communism," the "iron curtain" strategy, political and economic blockade of the socialist countries, the creation of a system of aggressive blocs, the whipping up of international tension and war psychosis, and a sinister chain of local wars, military plots and provocations against the socialist countries and the peoples fighting for liberation--this is by no means the complete list of the manifestations of bellicose hegemonism by the United States or of its intentions to force history to follow the "American standard." The preponderance of socialism over imperialism and the forces of peace over the forces of war has become increasingly tangible.

And even though the policy of "any kind of opposition" has become bankrupt and largely discredited, even today influential circles in the camp of imperialism, particularly in the United States, are still in action, striving to interfere with the positive shifts in international affairs. Illusory ideas about "U.S. exclusivity" the "special mission of the United States" and nostalgia for the times of open confrontation are voiced abroad. The measures of the U.S. president on freezing ratification of SALT-II, the unilateral curtailment of U.S.-Soviet economic relations, Washington's proclaimed claim to leadership in the world on the basis of force and the declaration by the U.S. government that it is "responsible" for everything that happens in the world are now being undertaken as a modification of earlier motifs in U.S. foreign policy.

Of serious scientific and practical interest is the analysis made by the author of the ways and methods of ideological subversive activity developed by the special services of the leading capitalist countries and applied up to now against the states and peoples of the socialist community. The conclusion is correct that the "psychological war" unleashed by imperialist forces against the socialist countries is precisely that field which was touched least by the lessening of international tension during the seventies.

It is shown in the book how imperialist reaction has restructured and reinforced the entire system of its ideological services during the past one-and-half to two decades. Here V. Kortunov emphasizes that "What is new here is that the ideological struggle against communism is being converted for the bourgeoisie from auxiliary means in its activities in the economic, political and military spheres into an independent front acquiring paramount significance (page 65). The author has devoted considerable space to an examination of the bourgeois concepts of "de-ideologization" and "re-ideologization." He writes: "The impression may be created that the one approach by the bourgeoisie can be replaced by the other. In fact, however, denial of the role of ideology (de-ideologization) and recognition of its significance (re-ideologization) have been taken into the armament by imperialism and they represent the two aspects of anticommunism and express its desire to mobilize the entire apparatus of ideological influencing of the masses in order to activate the struggle against the communist world outlook and to develop and propagandize ideological doctrines opposing Marxist-Leninist teaching on the class struggle and socialist revolution (page 124).

This conclusion is confirmed by the demotion of the theories constructed by bourgeois scientists during the sixties and seventies that claimed the role of world outlook doctrines. V. Kortunov reveals the main trend characteristic of the present-day bourgeois evolution of thought. As is noted in the book, the concepts of various kinds of "postindustrialists" have increasingly less to do with actual reality. Their purpose is to call into question the historical continuity of phenomena that occur and the very idea of a law-governed pattern of historical progress, and to "refute" Marxist-Leninist teaching on the shift in socioeconomic formations. The author

lays bare the main reason for the profound crisis of the idea of "industrialism": "Born as a propaganda doctrine to oppose Leninist theory on imperialism and socialist revolution, it clashes sharply and irreconcilably with life" (page 162).

Of undoubted interest are the final chapters, devoted to the ideological struggle over the problem of maintaining the strengthening peace and averting nuclear war.

In this and many other cases V. Kortunov has succeeded in indicating precisely the main avenues of bourgeois sociopolitical thought and showing how the apologists of capitalism are attempting to improve and renew the arsenal of means for struggle against the socialist countries, Marxism-Leninism and communists. And in this sense the work reviewed is of undoubted scientific and practical value, helping to translate into reality the important task set by the Berlin Conference of the Communist and Workers Parties of Europe, namely "to isolate and overcome anticommunism."

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda," "Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniye," 1980

9642
CSO: 1800

GORBACHEV VISITS SARATOVSKAYA, VOLGOGRADSKAYA OBLASTS

LD161027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 80 p 2

[TASS Report: "Visit to the Volga"]

[Text] Volgograd, 11 June--M. S. Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Saratovskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts 7-11 June. He visited a number of rayons of the steppes beyond the Volga and the right bank of the Volga.

Meetings were held with workers, kolkhoz members, specialists, enterprise leaders and party and soviet workers. M. S. Gorbachev familarized himself with progress in preparing for the harvest, cultivation of sown areas and the organization of fodder procurement for livestock raising. Great attention was devoted to the implementation of a range of measures to grow high, stable yields and to improve the utilization of irrigated land and of material, technical and labor resources.

In Saratov M. S. Gorbachev visited the Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture of the South East, where he inquired about the selection center's work and measures to deepen the integration of science with production. In Volgograd he visited the tractor plant shops, where he familiarized himself with questions of the enterprise's further scientific and technical progress.

During his stay in Saratovskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts M. S. Gorbachev had talks with members of party obkoms and the party and economic aktiv. Here particular attention was devoted to the utilization of all existing reserves to ensure the successful fulfillment of the targets for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole, the organized conduct of the harvest and of grain procurements, the complete safekeeping of agricultural products and the improvement of work efficiency and quality in the light of the requirements of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) and November (1979) plenums and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions.

M. S. Gorbachev was accompanied by V. K. Gusev, first secretary of Saratovskiy party obkom, L. S. Kulichenko, first secretary of Volgogradskiy party obkom and oblispolkom chairmen N. S. Aleksandrov and Yu. I. Lomakin.

CSO: 1800

BORDER GUARD DAY CELEBRATED

KGB Border Guard Chief Interviewed

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 80 p 3

[Interview on 27 May 80 by a PRAVDA correspondent with Army Gen V. A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops: "Sentries of the Soviet Borders"]

[Text] On the eve of the holiday Army Gen V. A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGb Border Troops, responded to questions from a PRAVDA correspondent.

[Question] Tell us, please, about the path the Border Troops have travelled.

[Answer] We border guards are proud that the great Lenin was responsible for the birth of the Border Troops. It was he who on 28 May 1918 signed the Sovnarkom [Council of Peoples' Commissars] decree establishing the border defenses.

It is known that the construction of socialism was accomplished while we were surrounded by capitalism and threatened continually by a military attack by imperialism's aggressive forces. The intelligence agencies of many enemies carried out subversive activities against the USSR. They attempted to infiltrate many agents and saboteurs and organized bandit attacks on the border population.

Preserving and defending the border, struggling along with state security organs against the agents of international capital, interdicting economic contraband, the Border Troops grew stronger year by year.

Border guards inscribed many brilliant lines in the combat history of the Border Troops in the pre-war years. They routed the Basmachi in Central Asia, the bandit gangs on the western and southern border and in the Far East, detained thousands and thousands of spies, saboteurs, and smugglers.

The feats of border guards A. Korobitsyn, N. Karatsupa, A. Makhalin, and many others demonstrated the remarkable qualities of the patriot troops indoctrinated by our Soviet system.

Border guards passed an especially difficult test in the first hours and days of the Great Patriotic War. Along with troops from army subunits [podrazdeleniye] stationed near the border, they absorbed the fascist hordes first blow. Each border outpost became a small fortress in the aggressor's path, and a heroic fortress as well--not one garrison left its position until ordered to do so. Subsequently, border units [chast'] fought at Moscow and Stalingrad, they participated in the defense of Leningrad and Sevastopol', they fought bravely in the Polar Region, in the Caucasus, in the Crimea... Border guards made a notable contribution to the struggle by state security organs against fascist agents in the rear areas of the fronts.

Many border guards were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union and given orders and medals for heroism and courage displayed in combat. Forty-nine border units were designated as order-bearing units and 32 were awarded honorific designators.

Thirty-five years have passed since the victorious conclusion of the war, but the feat of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces continues to shine. The combat experience border guards gained during encounters with the enemy and in the struggle with his agents became the true font of military mastery for subsequent troop generations.

[Question] What missions are the Border Troops assigned today?

[Answer] Border guards, just like the troops of the USSR Armed Forces, see their mission as successfully accomplishing the directions of its beloved Communist Party and of L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions of strengthening the defense of the Soviet motherland, state security and reliable defense of its borders. Their service is subordinated to this. They are improving their combat and political training and comprehensively increasing their vigilance in order to accomplish these missions.

The complicated international situation obliges us to do this. As is known, it is even more tense now, due to imperialism's militaristic circles and primarily U.S. imperialism. Present U.S. leadership is following a line of undermining detente and straining the international situation. It attempts to create hotbeds of tension on the Soviet Union's borders.

Intelligence agencies of a number of imperialist countries and anti-Soviet emigrant organizations they have set up are now especially relying on ideological sabotage and espionage. They are attempting to infiltrate their emissaries and using all legal and illegal possibilities to send ideological contraband across the border.

Border guards provide a reliable barrier against attempts to get terrorists and the resources for terror and sabotage into our country. They serve vigilently, demonstrate high skill and the ability to interdict inimical activities at the border, and take as their example border guards Yu. Babanskiy, V. Bubenin, I. Strel'nikov, and D. Leonov, who have been awarded the title hero of the Soviet Union during peacetime.

Regardless of where the border runs--in the mountains, in the desert, along a river or at sea--a reliable barrier has been erected.

[Question] We often say "All the people guard the border...."

[Answer] And this is justified. We sense continually the peoples' attention and concern. In recent years, CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees have been passed and their fulfillment elevated our Border Troops to a new, high degree of development. We possess everything required for successful accomplishment of the mission to defend the state border: various classes and types of vehicles, fast ships and patrol boats, aircraft and helicopters, optical and electronic instruments....

The everyday support of border guard amenities has also improved. Facilities for border guard details are more modern and meet climatic conditions and service requirements. The spiritual requests of personnel are more fully satisfied. Even our remotest outposts do not feel cut off from cultural centers.

We are receiving remarkable youths, with high ideals and education. The lads, as a rule, have secondary or a vocational school behind them, a majority know production, are gaining labor skills, overall culture. Commanders and political workers, who in the main have a higher education, indoctrinate them at the outposts. Many have undergone serious schooling in various sectors of the state border and they possess rich service know-how and practical experience in party-political work.

These are our experienced cadres. They assist the young troops to acquire the lofty qualities that make a border guard not only a skilled and brave soldier, but also a political warrior who successfully accomplishes the lofty and honorable functions of a plenipotentiary of our great power on the sector entrusted to him for defense.

And, as before, our troops derive power from strong friendship with the people, sensing the continual support of border inhabitants who come to help at the first summons, and who often by themselves detain border violators. Our volunteer aides are organized into peoples' volunteer public order squads and detachments of young border guard aides. The troops are profoundly grateful to party and Soviet organs in border areas for organizing sponsorship of border outposts, ships, and other submits, for their continual attention to border defense questions.

I must not fail to point out that we border for many thousands of kilometers with fraternal socialist countries. These are borders of a new type, a spirit of good neighborliness, mutual understanding, and fraternity rules here. We coordinate our activities, guard the borders jointly, neighborly troops exchange service experiences, and we adopt ideas on indoctrinating personnel from each other.

All this taken together also creates an invincible barrier against enemy intrigues at the border.

[Question] How did the troops greet their glorious holiday, Border Guard Day?

[Answer] This is a year of active preparation for the forth coming 26th CPSU Congress. With great excitement border guards accepted the party call to mark it with shock work, work accomplished in a Leninist, communist fashion.

Socialist competition unfolded broadly in units and subunits. Its initiators were the troops of the border detachment where Lt Col A. Moskalev is chief, the navy unit commanded by Capt 1st Rank V. Ivanov, the "Brest" Separate Traffic Regulating Point....

The patriotic initiative was taken up by the troop units. And everywhere you go along the border today, a struggle is underway for complete fulfillment of socialist pledges made, to increase the number of excellent outposts, ships, sections, and posts.

Communists and Komsomol members are in the vanguard of the competition. They are where it is the most difficult: they head border guard details, search parties, crews. All the troops copy them and take their example from them.

Troops from a number of border guard detachments and from sea and aviation units have achieved notable successes. Among those in the vanguard are the people on the right flank--border outposts named for Heroes of the Soviet Union A. Kizhevatov and P. Taran, border patrol boats "Dzerzhinskiy" and "Kirov," and other subunits.

Recently a large group of Border Troops servicemen, workers, and employees was awarded honorary Lenin pennants for high indicators in service and in combat and political training. The border guards warmly thank the party and people for these high awards and are responding to them with new service successes. They assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by comrade L. I. Brezhnev that with honor they will justify the trust placed in them to guarantee the security of the motherland and the immunity of the borders.

Northwestern District Celebrates

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 80 p 4

[Article by Lt Col N. Makhnev, Red Banner Northwestern Border District: "Night on the Blue Sea"]

[Text] The bay is shallow. You can go out for a kilometer or more from the shore on the hard sandy bottom. All around you in all directions are black boulders polished by time and by the waves. A person could hide and wait behind each one of them....

A light rain disturbs the stillness of the short May night. The wind is from the sea. A small but steep wave beats against the slippery cheeks of the rocks, it rustles, rolling the pebbles on the shore back and forth.

A trio of border guards, maintaining close communications, walks this beach. Today young communist Cpl Andrey Polyakov, one of the outpost's best soldiers, leads the detail. The order to defend the beach, issued by Capt Nikolay Vasil'yevich Sobolev, was brief: Do not permit a violation of the state border in the assigned sector.

Every border guard knows that attention must not be distracted when on detail. Not by actions or by thoughts. All attention is focused on the border. No, Polyakov's attention is not distracted. Everything he is thinking about at this moment only impels him until his eyes hurt to look into the night darkness, to perk up his hearing to the maximum.

Many recall the border along which the soldiers are walking. Enemy feet have often tried to cross here. And, the saboteurs raised their hands in response to the threatening shouts of the border guards. The blood of Soviet soldiers flowed freely here in that long ago 1941. Border guards fought to their death against the occupiers, being the first to engage the Hitlerites.

...The traces of war have vanished in the over three decades. Foxholes and trenches have filled in, the tanks destroyed on the sloping beach long ago were converted back into metal. Cpl Polyakov, a peasant lad from Vologodchina and a border guard of the 1980's, saw none of this. The tales of front-line soldiers, who defended this shore that has been Russian land from time immemorial, have only been etched in the soldier's memory. Andrey does not want all that to be repeated. Therefore, all his thoughts lead to one thing: Do not permit a border violation in the detail's assigned sector. He is the one responsible this May night....

Polyakov stops the detail using a prearranged signal. Holding their breath for several minutes as is their habit, the border guards listened to the sea, trying to detect in the rush of sounds that sign which causes the heart beat to quicken and the muscles and will to quiver.

Vladimir was awarded a short leave for his brave actions.

The same question was posed at the party meeting to Cpl Podkolzin. Dimitriy, it could be said, repeated his comrade's answer. And, this is no accident. Podkolzin has the same intentions and desires as does Chukhno. Functioning as assistant group leader for political lessons, he puts forth great effort and energy on the ideological indoctrination of the border guards. In addition, the collective unanimously placed their trust in CPSU candidate member Podkolzin to head the outpost Komsomol committee. This task is only entrusted to those who are recognized leaders.

The day is long past when the only aid to border guard's keen eye was binoculars, which naturally did not ensure reliable observation. Even light fog cut visibility to a minimum, not to mention darkness and rainy nights. Modern equipment today has come to the border guard's aid.

Sgt Aleksandr D'yachek, chief of a technical observation post, guides his crew into position.

Practical training on interoperability was not conducted for a number of valid reasons. There would not seem to be much of a problem if training is missed once in awhile. The specialists in the crew are trained. Radar site chiefs Sgt Nikolay Sharunets and Jr Sgt Evgeniy Ivolin and senior operators Jr Sgts Yuriy Piskunov and Vladimir Chukhno know their jobs well. But, Aleksandr D'yachek considers daily practical training mandatory. And, he is correct. Any slackening not only reduces the qualifications of specialists, but diminishes their vigilance. All the troops on the crew agree, so they systematically conduct practical training. They understand that proficiency must be improved daily.

Distances blur and the pock-marked surface of the bay grows darker. The rounded "spines" of the boulders sticking up out of the water look murkier. Darkness steals up. Sgt D'yachek without waiting for the outpost duty officer's commands, follows the detail in. Capt Sobolev issues the order to defend the state border, carefully outlining the mission.

"Questions?"

"No, sir," Sgt D'yachek responds. "The order is clear."

And, all night long the radar antenna on the post roof rotates, all night long the operators monitor the blips on the screen. Radar is now the outpost's eyes. One cannot err or slacken one's attention. It could be costly.

The excellent outpost's border guards vigilantly serve on all details. They honorably accomplish the missions assigned them by the party, the motherland, and the people.

Today it is calm and quiet in the area. But, you can never trust this silence, this lulling rumble of the waves. So it was yesterday, and that is how it will be tomorrow.

For today's border guard, it is simple to determine, without looking at a watch, how long the detail has been on duty. So it is now, as Andrey thought to himself as he walked along the wet shore: "Shift change soon." Just minutes later, a barely-discernable silhouette is visible on the background of the sky. Polyakov's detail, eyes accustomed to the darkness after several hours of duty, is the first to detect the replacements. They are about 100 percent sure that this is who it is. But, the border is the border. Andrey and his comrades quickly and quietly hit the dirt and prepare for battle. Then comes the words often repeated each night: "Halt! Show your pass!" Cpl Nikolay Makarov, also a young communist and a skillful organizer, leads the shift coming on duty.

Capt Sobolev follows the rule that the most experienced border guards, those with the most initiative like Polyakov and Makarov, guarantee the defense of the most critical sectors. By the way, there are many such proficient soldiers at the outpost. It is not for naught that it bears the rank excellent.

...The path to success was long and difficult and the rank of "excellent" cost the border guards a great deal of work. But, the people strove not for the sake of a high rating and personal glory. The border guards and Capt Sobolev's outpost were replete with concern for the collective's affairs, with a high sense of responsibility for defense of the border, primarily. From this comes the unostentatious desire. Just one item convincingly demonstrates this.

Cpls Vladimir Chukhno and Dimitriy Podkolzin were accepted as CPSU candidate members at a party meeting.

"What is your understanding of a communist's duty at an outpost?" they asked Cpl Chukhno.

"Primarily to defend the border reliably," Vladimir responded, and having pondered a bit, added: "A communist does not answer only to himself. He needs around him others who fulfill their duty to the motherland in a manner required by the oath, as the conscience of a Soviet man requires."

This is not bombast from Pvt Chukhno's lips. Son of a front-line soldier, a former miner from the Donbass, Vladimir Chukhno with excellence finished specialist school. He came to the outpost as a radar operator. He did not want to rest on his laurels. After just 3 months he raised his class rating. Then, under difficult conditions, along with Jr Sgt Yuriy Priskunov he detected a violator, who was quickly detained.

...An early morning in May. The late northern spring painted the ash, birch, and rowan trees along the shore a robust green. It is quiet in the border village. The people are sleeping. Nor is there a voice to be heard at the outpost. The antenna continues to rotate on the roof of the squad technical control post building. A trio of strong, young lads in green garrison caps move along the shore. They have been entrusted with the security of the motherland.

PHOTO CAPTION [photos not included]

Top--The excellent crew of a mobile radar post, consisting of Sgt A. Poguts (left) and Cpl A. Koshelev, serves vigilantly. Right--Cpl D. Podkolzin, secretary of the subunit Komsomol organization, is one of the outpost's best troops. Bottom--Cpl A. Brekhov is in his second year of excellent service on the border. The command entrusts him with the most responsible sectors of service. Photo by O. Parokhovnikov (TASS, Leningrad).

Western District Celebrates

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 May 80 p 3

[Article by Col V. Yarlychenko, chief of the political department, Red Banner Western Border District, candidate of historical sciences: "Guarding the Motherland's Borders"]

[Text] At the dawn of Soviet power V. I. Lenin wrote "We advocate the need for a state, and a state assumes borders". The workers' great leader and mentor attached very important significance to the defense of the Nation of Soviets' state borders within the system for defense of the socialist revolution's conquests. On the heels of the creation of the Red Army and Navy and VChK [All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution and Sabotage] organizations--the shield and sword of the dictatorship of the proletariat--came the Decree on Establishment of Border Defense, signed by V. I. Lenin on 28 May 1918.

The best sons of the working class and laboring peasantry joined the Border Troops in response to the party appeal. Border units were strengthened with communists. Party cells were created everywhere and they rallied the warrior ranks, they ensured their high moral spirit and iron discipline.

Young border units inscribed a glorious page in Civil War history. Troops of the 15th Border Regiment, for instance, excelled during the liberation of Khar'kov, Yekaterinoslav, and other cities from the White Guards. The regiment received the gratitude of Soviet government of the Ukraine.

Border guards were faced with complex and responsibile missions after the Civil War ended: protect the Nation of Soviets against the penetration of

agents--saboteurs, terrorists, smugglers--from outside the cordon. Imperialist intelligence agencies dispatch them in ever-growing numbers. Between 1922-1925, 11,640 border violators were detained by 5 border detachments based in the Ukraine alone.

Border guards wreathed themselves in undying glory during the Great Patriotic War. Along with the troops of Red Army units stationed very close to the border, they absorbed the surprise blow by the fascist hordes. Not a single border outpost from the Baltic to the Black Sea broke under the onslaught of the superior enemy forces and not one withdrew a single step without being ordered to do so.

Integrated into the operating army, border guards in a common rank with the warriors of all branches of troops participated actively in the defense of Kiev, Odessa, Moscow, Kerch', Sevastopol', Novorossiysk, Stalingrad, and in many other defensive and offensive operations. They defended the front and army rear areas just as vigilantly. Those who found themselves in the enemy rear area due to force of circumstance joined the ranks of the peoples' avengers. From the ranks of the Western Border District came such glorious partisan formation commanders and underground party leaders as Heroes of the Soviet Union M. I. Naumov, N. A. Prokopyuk, A. M. Grabchak, I. F. Bugaychenko, and others.

The fatherland highly valued the combat deeds of the border guards. More than 200 were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union, including 50 warriors from the Western Border District. More than 30,000 received orders and medals.

The final volleys of the Great Patriotic War died away. But the border situation, especially in the West, remained complex and strained. The imperialist states, primarily the U.S.A., unleashed subversive actions unprecedented in scale against the USSR and the other socialist states. Here is evidence from those years.

It is 1950. The spy Izmaylov lands on the Crimean shore from a submarine. Border guards Baryshev, Globa, and Shul'gin, with help from fishermen Goncharov and Ageychenko, captured him on the shore. The American spy was even unable to discard his equipment, radio, weapon, and codes.

Imperialist intelligence stooped to most subtle methods of subversion. But, the courage and bravery, the high service skill of the border guards and the vigilance of the population of border regions opposed the actions of these mercenaries. During these years Western Border District troop units nurtured such remarkable masters of border service as T. Pyatayev, G. Gordeyev, and M. Filatov. Their list of credits includes dozens of detained enemy agents. By himself, experienced scout Aleksandr Smolin detained 169 border violators. The entire country knows Varlam Kublashvili, the "scourge of smugglers," who was the first border guard awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

And today, as CPSU Central Committee member and Chairman of the USSR Committee of State Security comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted, "As usual the border remains the channel via which our enemies attempt to infiltrate agents, to carry out provocations, and other subversive activities. And, if they do not succeed, if the majority of extraordinary events on the borders of our country does not develop in further attempts to violate the Soviet border, then it is only thanks to the enormous, stubborn labor, heroism, and high vigilance of our motherland's sentries--the border guards. They carry out their difficult service well."

In the enormous cycle of social events taking place on our planet, in the entire course of world history there is, metaphorically speaking, a star which embodies the brightest hopes of humanity. It is expressed in the shortest but most significant word on earth--peace! The peoples of the world see that our Leninist party, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium comrade L. I. Brezhnev put forth all their efforts and the multi-faceted talent of the political leaders of the masses on the struggle for a firm peace, for detente in international relations, and the cause of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Many years have passed between the first Leninist Decree on Peace and the Helsinki Conference and conclusion of the SALT I Treaty. In the continuity of these events of many years all honest people cannot help but see how firmly and consistently our Communist Party and Soviet Government have been doing everything required to normalize the international situation and preserve peace on earth. This was affirmed anew at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states.

However, the imperialist states and primarily the U.S.A., speculating about their self-created "Soviet threat," unleashed malignant anti-Soviet hysteria, are stepping up the arms race, and are nakedly interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. The leaders in Beijing are their supporters. Under these conditions we more and more often are called upon to clash with the subversive actions of imperialist intelligence agencies. Therefore, guaranteeing the reliable defense of the USSR state borders now acquires especially important significance. Border guards are successfully accomplishing these missions in close coordination with the USSR state security organs and the Ukrainian KGB.

Thanks to the unceasing concern of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and all the people, our Border Troops possess everything necessary to accomplish their assigned missions. They have been provided first-class weapons and combat equipment. An atmosphere of high responsibility and combat readiness is always maintained in troop units. They master excellent special training and combat skills. Today's border guards are fervent Soviet patriots, highly developed and model individuals, true plenipotentiaries of the Soviet state on its borders.

Troops of the Red Banner Western Border District greet their holiday with remarkable results. The socialist pledges made in honor of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday and the 35th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War have been successfully fulfilled. Every fourth subunit in the district has become excellent, every third border guard is an otlichnik in combat and political training. On the right flank are subunits commanded by communist officers I. Pilipchuk, N. Bogoslovets, I. Dzigar', F. Sychev, and others.

Active purposeful work by political organs and by party and Komsomol organizations in district troop units played an important role in achievement of these successes. Guided by 25th CPSU Congress decisions and by the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Strengthening of Ideological and Political Indoctrinational Work," they instill in the troops a high sense of responsibility for reliable protection of the Soviet borders. And, in formation with them today are the fervent word, combat know-how, and example of the war veterans, of those who honorably tread the difficult border paths and roads of the Great Patriotic War.

Border guards carry out their honorable and responsible service in coordination with their true comrades in arms--the troops of the border defense of the socialist countries. This makes our borders even stronger, invincible to the common enemy--imperialist agents.

The population of the border regions are in common formation with us. Their daily assistance to the sentries of the border is difficult to overstate! One often hears the words "Our outpost," "Our detachment" on kolkhozes, at enterprises, at construction sites, and in party and Komsomol organizations in border villages. No, it is no accident that the lofty expression "All the people defend the border!" was coined.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Moldavia, party, Soviet, and Komsomol organizations in border oblasts and rayons, and labor collectives provide active and comprehensive aid and support to district troops. This is the power of the Border Troops, the guarantee of their further successful activities.

The visit last year by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium comrade L. I. Brezhnev to one of our border ships elicited enormous enthusiasm from the district's troops. The high rating he gave to the border guards' military labor, his paternal, pleasant parting words inspired them to new, glorious deeds.

Created by the great Lenin, surrounded by the constant concern of the Communist Party, the USSR government, and all the people, the Border Troops keenly stand watch to defend the motherland's sacred borders.

7869
CSO: 1800

'MOSCOW NEWS' TO START RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE EDITION

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 4 Jul 80 p 6

[Text] MOSCOW NEWS has started to appear in Russian. The English edition will be 50 years old later this year. The paper is also published in French, Spanish and Arabic.

MOSCOW NEWS is a weekly paper for a wide readership, mostly foreign, for all those anxious to know the view of the Soviet public on current events and problems. The Russian edition has been prompted by the growing world-wide popularity of the language of Lenin, Tolstoy and Gagarin. Up to 250 million people outside the USSR have some command of Russian today.

MOSCOW NEWS is a wide-ranging paper, covering as it does world and national events, politics, economics, literature, arts, science, engineering, sport... Naturally the coming issues will be dominated by the 22nd Olympic Games.

Along with articles, feature stories and commentaries, the paper carries news about the Soviet people's everyday life, customs and manners in this multiracial country, letters, readers' opinions, answers to their questions, etc.

Some readers may want to subscribe for a Russian copy in addition to the English, French, Spanish or Arabic one they have been getting so far. There is a good point in doing so because parallel reading of its material, mostly identical, is helpful in learning the Russian language.

The paper is issued by two non-governmental organisations--the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Novosti Press Agency. Novosti's motto: "Information for Peace and Friendship Among Nations" determines the purpose of MOSCOW NEWS.

The first Russian issue of MOSCOW NEWS considers the outcome of the Soviet-West German summit meeting and its possible effect on the future of detente and prospects for cooperation....

The situation involving Afghanistan is in the focus of world opinion. It is analysed in a commentary by Oleg Anichkin and the notes by Vladimir Iordansky. Professor Mikhail Kapitsa examines the background to the foreign policy of Peking. Alexander Guber looks into Soviet Latvia's past, present and future.

CSO: 1800

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GATHERING OF VITICULTURISTS AND WINEMAKERS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Jun 80 pp 1-4

[Speech by CPSU CC Politburo Candidate Member, First Secretary of CC CP of Georgia, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze at Republic gathering of viticulturists and workers of the winemaking industry in Telavi on 7 June 1980: "Achieve the Goals of the 10th Five-Year Plan, Worthily Greet the 26th CPSU Congress!"]

[Text] Comrades!

Here today, in the heart of the pearl of Georgia, the Kakheti, in the city of Telavi, figuratively speaking, in the capital of the Georgian vine, of Georgian viticulture, there is an extensive, businesslike discussion of very difficult, urgent current tasks facing agriculture and the Republic's food industry, and facing viticulturists and winemakers in particular, in the concluding year of the Five-Year Plan; tasks, on the solution of which largely depends the fate of the 10th Five-Year Plan itself.

You know that Georgia along with certain other fraternal republics has realistic prospects for fulfilling the 10th Five-Year Plan.

It is generally known that the CP of Georgia has gained sufficiently extensive experience in the process of struggle to fulfill decrees of the CPSU Central Committee on the Tbilisi Party Gorkom and the Republic party organization, on accelerated development of the Republic's economy, and on further development of the production of southern and subtropical crops and of the Republic's agriculture; as well as other well-known CPSU Central Committee decrees adopted at Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's initiative. Experience has been gained not only in party-political and organizational-party work, but in all sectors of the national economy, in all its elements and in all spheres, including agriculture, the food industry, viticulture and winemaking.

The task is to make effective use of this experience and mobilize reserves to the maximum on the basis of high discipline and order so as to increase the Republic's contribution to property nationwide, to the abundance of the country's agricultural products, and to the share of viticulturists and winemakers in raising the national income and in the growth of the gross national product.

This is the primary task, the question of all questions for our present gathering, and not just for this gathering and not just for this year or this Five-Year Plan. It is the primary component of our economic strategy and tactics, designed for the long-range perspective. One could say it is their nucleus.

To turn Georgia into a republic of Soviet and world standards of viticulture and winemaking, into a republic of world standards of the production of wines, cognacs and champagnes of the highest quality! That is our primary strategic task in the field of viticulture and winemaking.

This task is completely realistic. It rests on a scientific analysis and its fulfillment portends a new stage in the history of the Republic's national economy and in fulfillment of an integrated program for further intensive development of viticulture and winemaking of Georgia.

The CC CP of Georgia and the Republic government have believed and do believe that problems in the development of viticulture and the winemaking industry always must be the focus of attention not only because these sectors are our most ancient and traditional ones, because Georgian viticulturists have created more than 500 varieties of vines, as the comrades mentioned here, or that Georgian winemakers have developed an original, improved technology for wine production, but also because the growth rates of the Republic's national economy depend to a significant extent on their optimum development.

This is why the Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have devoted unremitting attention in recent years to the further development and rebirth of viticulture and the winemaking industry. You know the attention given these sectors at the 25th Congress of the CP of Georgia, at the 9th and 11th (1978) Central Committee plenums, at a large number of party aktiv meetings and in special decrees.

Implementation of these measures also was determined by the fact that in the not-too-distant past the Republic let up attention on development of viticulture and, as a result, a certain slump in this sector began. Here are just a few examples to illustrate this. While in the 8th Five-Year Plan the Republic produced a yearly average of 436,000 tons of grapes, this indicator was 429,000 tons in the 9th Five-Year Plan, and in 1972 it can be said that it reached a very low level--258,000 tons. In comparison with the 8th Five-Year Plan, the average yield in the 9th Five-Year Plan dropped 7.5 quintals and comprised 45.0 quintals in all

farm categories. Some comrades justified this situation by climatic conditions, but this is more self-deception than an objective explanation. It is true that the freezing weather in 1971-1972 damaged the vineyards, but first of all, there was no freezing weather in the previous period, when grape production not only did not increase, but even dropped, and secondly, as you recall, the freezing temperature was no better even in 1976, though the sector did not approach such a slump.

I believe the lag in viticulture had other causes. The first and primary reason is that an integrated program for a lengthy period had not been developed on a scientific basis in the sector's control. Vineyards often were established in any old way, without a proper study of soils and climatic conditions. Insufficient attention was given to the basic fundamentals for the development of viticulture--the production of young plants of high quality--and for this reason the Republic was forced to import young plants from Bulgaria and, when this opportunity was absent, we had to establish vineyards with our own materials. I will not begin to explain the kind of results from such an incompetent approach to matters. A large portion of these vineyards have been uprooted.

The second basic reason was that material incentives were low in viticulture, and for this reason even the Kakheti peasants, who have an infinite love for vineyards, began to cut them out in places and plant other crops in the areas.

There were many other reasons and their enumeration would lead us far astray, but we cannot be silent on a reason such as complete disregard for the material-technical base of viticulture and especially the development of the processing industry which has been present for many years. You obviously recall that it was sufficient for the procurement of grapes to reach 200,000-300,000 tons for endless lines to form at the wineries, and sometimes it was even necessary to spend the night to deliver the grapes. And this is an example of the not-very-distant past.

The situation demanded a significant improvement in the further development of viticulture. The bureau of the CC CP of Georgia, the Republic Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Agriculture, other interested ministries and departments, the Republic's scientific centers, party raykoms, rayispolkoms, and primary party organizations implemented cardinal measures for further development of viticulture in the Republic after the decree on the Tbilisi Party Gorkom.

As you know, we began the solution to problems of developing viticulture by a rapid increase in the production of young plants. We believe this was the chief and essential issue. Back on 16 October 1973 the Central Committee Bureau adopted a decree converting the production of young grape plants to an industrial basis. We immediately began building electric stratifiers and in this same period began placing grape grafting machines into production and in 2-3 years were able to create a firm

foundation for increasing the production of young grape plants. In my opinion, Comrade N. Chkholariya spoke rather convincingly on these matters here.

In 1974 the Republic for the first time set up the Gruzvinsadproyekt Planning Institute, which was assigned the study of establishing vineyards on a scientific basis and drawing up appropriate documentation.

The CC CP of Georgia and the Republic government attached extremely great significance to developing viticulture in West Georgia and on 25 January 1977 they adopted still another significant decree on this matter.

Intensive development of the processing industry began in this same period and, finally, last year the question of increasing the purchase prices for grapes was resolved.

These decrees laid the foundation for developing a scientifically grounded program for development of viticulture and for its economic and material-technical support. An orderly, integrated system for development of the sector has been formed.

We have assembled more than once in recent years to discuss questions of developing viticulture, fulfilling plans for grape procurement and so on, but we had no exhaustive, comprehensive discussion of such questions as: What problems have been resolved in the development of viticulture and the winemaking industry? What were we not able to achieve of what had been planned? And what should be the paths of development for these sectors in the future? And so for this reason we assembled here today, in this traditional viticulture region, to discuss all these questions.

An informational documentary film on the status of viticulture, made on order of the CC CP of Georgia, was presented at our present gathering in place of a primary briefing.

I believe this to be an interesting initiative and in the future this innovation obviously should be adopted more boldly into work practice. I have in mind the Republic conferences and even the Central Committee bureau sessions themselves. It will obviously be very good if we show this film on television and everyone can see themselves. Some raykom secretaries do not like this idea, since they are criticized in the film, but we still should do this.

Remark from the audience:

"But can't a new film be made? A great deal already has been corrected!"

Answer:

Unfortunately, we have become so accustomed to deficiencies that if we make a new film, not today, but even in a month, I am sure we will see even more shortcomings.

Thanks to the informational film, we participants of this gathering have become immediate participants as it were of the Republic competitive review of vineyards.

This film and the information provided by the Minister of Agriculture of Georgian SSR Comrade Sh. Etsadashvili, and by the manager of the Republic Samtrest Association of the Winemaking Industry Comrade G. Loladze, and presentations of other comrades can be said to provide an exhaustive impression of the present conditions in viticulture and winemaking of Georgia.

It is true that there is a rather great deal of criticism in the informational documentary film and the information presented here, but this is to prevent a repetition of mistakes in the future which occur in practice.

But frankly speaking, it is impossible not to take note of the great achievements which our famous viticulturists have accomplished in recent years. Let's begin just with the production of those same young grape plants. While the Republic produced 16 million grafted plants in 1972, last year this indicator rose to 34 million and, as Comrade Chkholartya noted in his presentation, the problem of producing young plants for establishing vineyards and eliminating spareness already has been resolved. I should say that this is a very great achievement. It gave us an opportunity to establish up to 39,000 hectares of vineyards over the last five years and bring the total area of public plantings to 90,000 hectares and at the same time allocate 20 million young plants to eliminate spareness and take the spareness from 21.8 percent to 15.8 percent.

It should be noted that the establishment of vineyards is being accomplished primarily in special economies and on large land areas, in conformity with plans drawn up by Gruzvinsadproyekt. Because of this, mistakes made in past years in establishing vineyards basically have been eliminated. The entry of young vineyards into the fruit-bearing stage and a reduction in spareness contributed to an increase in yield of grapes and in the overall harvest. In 1979 the average yield of vineyards was 72.5 quintals in place of the 28 quintals in 1972 and 57 quintals in 1975.

In four years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the average annual grape production has reached 648,000 tons, which is 1½ times greater than the corresponding indicator for the 9th Five-Year Plan. We are speaking of production, and not of procurements.

Over the last four years Georgian viticulturists sold the state 1,851,000 tons of grapes. It took eight years to produce that same amount of grapes in the previous period.

Last year was marked with especially great successes. Georgian viticulturists obtained a record harvest and delivered 577,000 tons of grapes to the state in place of the planned 575,000 tons.

Akhmetskiy Rayon sold the state 10,711 tons of grapes above the plan, Telavskiy Rayon--4,919 tons, Signakhskiy Rayon--4,222 tons, Lagodekhskiy Rayon--2,245 tons, Sagaredzhoyskiy Rayon--3,122 tons, Kvarel'skiy Rayon--1,475 tons, and Chokhatauraskiy Rayon--723 tons above the plan. Bolniaskiy, Terzhol'skiy and Ambrolauraskiy rayons also are deserving of praise.

The contribution of leading viticulture rayons, especially Gurdzhaanskiy Rayon, made a great contribution to overall grape production. We also cannot ignore the contribution of viticulturists of Gudautskiy Rayon.

A significant contribution to these overall successes was made by Ozhioyskiy, Kistauraskiy, Matanskiy and Zemo-Khodashenskiy sovkhozes of Akhmetskiy Rayon, kolkhozes of the villages of Anaga and Tibaani of Signakhskiy Rayon, the Kisiskhevskiy and Shalauraskiy sovkhozes and the kolkhoz of the village of Saniore of Telavskiy Rayon, the Mtisdziraskiy Nursery Sovkhoz of Kvarel'skiy Rayon, kolkhozes of the villages of Chabukiani and Apeni of Lagodekhskiy Rayon, Matanskiy and Sagaredzhoyskiy sovkhozes of Sagaredzhoyskiy Rayon, Kulaskiy Sovkhoz of Marneul'skiy Rayon, Bolniaskiy Sovkhoz of Bolniaskiy Rayon, kolkhozes of the villages of Puti and Kideyeti of Zestafonskiy Rayon, the kolkhoz of the settlement of Mayakovskiy Rayon and other Republic kolkhozes and sovkhozes which had high yields.

As you can see, a certain amount of success has been achieved in developing viticulture. It stands to reason that these results did not come of themselves, that the selfless labor of Georgian viticulturists is contained in them.

Individual brigades and viticulturists obtained record harvests of grapes. Among the leaders we should mention Gedevan Dzebisashvili from the kolkhoz of the village of Saniore of Telavskiy Rayon, Shot Gvedashvili from the kolkhoz of the village of Dzveli-Anaga of Signakhskiy Rayon, Nikoloz Chachauri from the Akhmetskiy Viticulture Sovkhoz, Amiran Dzhikurashvili from the kolkhoz of the village of Arashenda, Gurdzhaanskiy Rayon, Shot Tsitelashvili and Zaliko Dugladze from the kolkhoz of the village of Kideyeti, Shalva Siradze from the kolkhoz of the village of Puti of that same rayon, Natela Amaglobeli from the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin of the village of Chvani, Shuakhevskiy Rayon, and others.

In deciding to hold a gathering of viticulturists and workers of the winemaking industry of the Republic, we planned to perform preliminary preparatory work with the participation of qualified specialists and central agencies of the Republic. Workers of ministries and scientific research institutes took part in holding the Republic review of vineyards and workers of our press, television and radio broadcasting, of the cinematography committee and so on made a great contribution to preparing the conference. This all determined the businesslike nature of our conference. The comrades basically are correctly evaluating the situation at hand and are properly understanding the complexity of tasks facing viticulturists.

Above all, I wish to touch on this year's tasks. Some of us obviously remember that when our Republic was given the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee for the seventh time in March of this year, we declared that the Republic could and must win in the struggle to fulfill the grape procurement plan.

And this phrase was not uttered without detailed analysis. It was not simply a slogan for show. We realized full well that it was very difficult to accomplish such a task and we could attain the goal only thanks to making a maximum effort.

The plan for this year was increased by 75,000 tons in comparison with last year's actual level. This is a very difficult goal, but the interests of fulfilling the Five-Year Plan for viticulture require procurement of 120,000 tons of grapes above this plan.

Our managers consider the achievement of this goal to be a realistic task and already even have posted the slogan. I assure you that they did it without consulting us first. 770,000 tons! And if we don't wish to let the Telavi people down--for they are our managers--then we must struggle to fulfill this task! We no longer have any other way but to fulfill the pledge.

At the same time, we cannot help but reckon with a desire of the new manager of Samtrest (Comrade G. Loladze), who is preparing to receive 770,000 tons of grapes.

If we are speaking about forming the task, I think we can pose the question as follows: What to fight for--for if there is a plan, it is law. Today no one will argue that the plan and pledge must be fulfilled. But the supplementary pledge, based on the features of our Republic and tasks of the Five-Year Plan--770,000 tons--is fully realistic. But for this we must have very good work and comprehensive support of the populace. Fulfillment of the five-year quota for viticulture and the winemaking industry is a matter of honor and dignity for our Republic's workers and it is mandatory that this quota be fulfilled.

Materials of the Republic review of vineyards indicate that this year our Republic will have a yield not seen before. I recently visited Western and Eastern Georgia and the rayons of Kartli and Kakheti and I have to say that, judging from the present condition of vineyards, it appears that fulfillment of the planned task is a reliable matter. I have to admit that we previously never had vineyards so well worked or so well cared for and there was never even the prospect for such a high yield almost everywhere--both in Western and in Eastern Georgia, and especially in the rayons of Kakheti. We saw three-year-old vineyards which are producing 7-8 tons of grapes per hectare.

For this reason I deem it advisable for the Ministry of Agriculture together with Gosplan to work up suggestions, taking into consideration the vineyard review, for making the rayons aware of quotas for fulfilling the Five-Year Plan and submitting them for approval to the Central Committee. We will examine and approve these proposals.

If someone should not fulfill these quotas we will rightfully consider that either the harvest was destroyed in this rayon or grape procurement was not organized at the appropriate level. There can be no other reasons.

A good manager must not live merely with today's concerns. He also has to look into the future.

There are great tasks ahead for us to accomplish in the 11th and 12th five-year plans as well. In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decree dated 27 September 1979, grape production in the Republic should rise to 1.2 million tons at the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan and to 1.6 million tons at the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan. There must be 30,000 hectares of new vineyards established in the future five-year plan. At the same time there must be a considerable increase in average yield. This measure has not just an economic significance, but also a very great social and, if you like, a political importance for the party organization of our Republic, for all soviet and agricultural entities, and for everyone who is concerned about the destiny of our Republic in one degree or another.

We are being given enormous assistance by the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet government and personally by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in accomplishing this extremely difficult but honorable task.

Suffice it to cite one fact. In the future five-year plan our Republic is being allocated 760 million rubles of capital investments for land development, which exceeds the indicators of the 10th Five-Year Plan by 225 million rubles. Such important facilities as the Naurdl'skiy Canal, the second section of the Verkhne-Alazanskiy Canal, the Bakurtsikhe-Milaraskaya, Khashmi-Patardzeul'skaya, Udabnoyskaya and Tbilisi-Kumisskaya irrigation systems and so on must be built under the future five-year

plan. In the 11th Five-Year Plan alone 25,000 hectares of vineyards will be irrigated thanks to the fulfillment of these measures. Such party and government concern increases our responsibility even more for the development of viticulture and for eliminating all deficiencies and omissions, which unfortunately still are present in our work.

Zonal conferences recently were organized in rayons of Kartli and Western Georgia on overcoming the difficulties present in agriculture, and I must say that these conferences produced a rather good impression on us and that we already are feeling the effect from them. And do you know why? We were able to achieve a frank discussion at these conferences, see the existing deficiencies in their entirety and together seek ways for overcoming them. This is not such a very easy matter. We still have a rather large number of those leaders who fear criticism like fire and try in every way to conceal shortcomings from superior entities and put on a show, and if you yourself notice these shortcomings and point them out, they are offended. This concerns not only certain directors of economies or rayons, but also workers at the Republic level.

I believe you will not be offended by me today if I report in my speech without any embellishment about deficiencies existing in viticulture and winemaking.

Let's begin, if you like, with the production of those same young plants about which a great deal already has been said here.

It should be noted that the Ministry of Agriculture was not able to fulfill quotas either in grafting or in production of young plants by years. In the period 1976-1979 the quota for grafting lacked 150 million young plants and it lacked 64 million for fulfilling the quota for production of young plants.

And the reason for nonfulfillment lies not only in the fact that the Republic was not able to obtain 80 million phylloxera-resistant plants from outside its borders (the question of why we have to receive them and not produce them locally also arises here), but in the fact that grafting, stratification and growing young plants in nurseries still is poorly organized in many places and in the fact that the level of agricultural practices is very low in the nurseries. It was for this reason that only 30,000 standard young plants were obtained on an average per hectare in the period 1977-1979. The unsatisfactory situation in the nurseries has a negative effect on ultimate results--the shooting of grafted plants. An acute shortage of young plants forces the economies to use stock 5-6 mm in diameter for grafting, which almost completely precludes obtaining high-quality plants.

Last year economies of the fruit nursery trust had a shortfall of 4,751,000 standard plants, which could have supported the grafting of 1.2 million vines.

As a result of incomplete fulfillment of measures for caring for the vines in greenhouses and nurseries, the production of young plants was very low in a number of nurseries. In 13 out of 19 vine grafting economies, systems of the nursery trust were not able to fulfill the plan for young plant production. Young plant production in the Chokhatauraskiy Nursery was 6.2 percent, in Chkvishi--9.4 percent, in Iori--11.3 percent, in Terzhola--22.1 percent, in Sviri--23 percent, and in Bakurtsikha it was 26 percent. There is a similar situation in the Signakhskiy, Muganloyskiy and Tamarisskiy nurseries, in the Argvetskiy and Okamskiy sovkhozes and in the Sachkherskiy, Tsageraskiy, Terzhol'skiy and Zestafonskiy interkolkhoz nurseries.

Indicators of such a low level of young plant production primarily are the result of poor work by the managers and specialists of these economies.

An unenviable position has formed in the Republic in production of young plants of unique and valuable varieties. I very urgently request the comrades to pay special attention to this. This year only 2.3 million "Goruli Mtsvane" were grafted instead of 4 million, 6,000 "Chkhaveri" instead of 200,000, and 100,000 "Khikhvi" instead of 150,000.

In the future the Ministry of Agriculture, the Specialized Trust of the Nursery Economy, and the Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Winemaking must pay special attention to the production of approved, selected young plants and widely introduce the high-yield clones of standard varieties raised and developed by scientific research establishments, where the propagation of these varieties will provide an opportunity for a 20-30 percent increase in the yield of such varieties as "Rkatsiteli," "Saperavi," "Kakhuri Mtsvane," "Chinuri," "Goruli Mtsvane," "Tsitska," "Tsolikauri" and others, with the retention of their characteristic qualities.

Comrade Gogiberashvili raised the question here that no selection is being made of stock material and no preliminary serious study or approval of it is being performed. I believe this to be a very great reserve which must be used.

We cannot help but notice the serious failure, in the full sense of this word, in the production of a grape grafting machine. It must be said frankly that the heads of the Scientific Research Institute of Mining Machinery displayed complete irresponsibility in this regard. No serious approach to the matter can be seen on the part of Gruzgoskomsel'khoztekhniki [Georgian State Committee for Sale of Agricultural Equipment] either. These comrades have to remember once again the simple truth: If you cannot resolve a particular problem, don't try, but if you have tried, then please, either do the job or answer for it. No other approach exists for us.

We are speaking about the fact that at one time Comrade D. Sarishvili pledged to place this machine into production, but so far no serious steps have been taken in this direction.

Despite the fact that many rayons, especially the rayons of Kakheti, are fulfilling plans for establishing vineyards with a great excess, the Five-Year Plan for establishing them still is threatened. In order to fulfill the plan, this year we must plant at least 8,000 hectares, but for now only 2,000 hectares have been prepared and very little time remains. Workers of the Gruzgoskomsel'khoztekhniki also are at fault here. We have learned that workers of Gruzgoskomsel'khoztekhniki are working very poorly in Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon, where the greatest number of vineyards is to be established.

Fulfillment of the five-year plan for establishing vineyards in the rayons of Western Georgia is almost disrupted. Last year here the plan for establishing vineyards was fulfilled only by 36 percent, with 1,690 hectares of the plan lacking and 3,946 hectares of the four-year quota, or 48 percent of the plan, lacking. The economies of Terzhol'-skiy, Tsagerskiy, Gegechkorskiy, Lanchkhutskiy and Ambrolauraskiy rayons and zones of the cities of Chiatura and Tskhaltubo frustrated the plans for establishing vineyards. The heads of these rayons thus shook the foundation not only for fulfilling plans of the 10th Five-Year Plan, but also future five-year plans. It is no longer possible to work in this manner henceforth. Does it really have to be explained to the heads of these rayons that viticulture is the only reliable path of development for the public sector in these rayons?! I remember well Comrade Burdzhanadze's statement at a conference in Western Georgia that Terzhol'skiy Rayon should become the Gurdzhaanskiy Rayon of Western Georgia. But they cannot even come close to Gurdzhaanskiy Rayon with such tempos.

Wide-row vineyards have begun to be established in many places in recent times, primarily through the introduction of mechanization and for the purpose of giving up the "green"[1] operations. This is not bad, but moderation is necessary in everything. First of all, to shift to new technology, it is necessary to first prepare in the appropriate manner, which is not being done in many economies. Secondly, an expansion of the row spacing also has limits. We don't know which institute recommended four-meter row spacing to the Signakhskiy Rayon people, but to put it mildly, isn't what you saw today in the information film pure dilettantism?!

In the future new vineyards should be established in a differentiated manner according to the new arrangement, with consideration of the conditions of individual economies, microzones and sectors, and not in a stereotyped manner. At the same time especially rich soil should be prepared for these plantings to ensure a high grape yield with fewer labor expenditures.

1. Probably the training and trellising of shoots -- Translator's Note.

One of the primary tasks set for viticulturists--reducing spareness to a minimum--remained unfulfilled. The Ministry of Agriculture first worked out a two-year plan, then converted it into a three-year plan, but this did not advance matters very far. Moreover, the situation worsened in many areas. According to a statement by that same ministry, over 50 million empty places were filled in in public vineyards in the period 1976-1979, but spareness continues to remain high: 15 percent, as I already stated.

The fight against spareness clearly has been neglected in a large number of the Republic's rayons. For example, spareness continues to be high in sovkhozes of Onskiy Rayon, and comprises 26 percent, in the zone of the city of Tskhaltubo--25 percent, Vanskiy Rayon--23 percent, Mtskhetskiy Rayon--21 percent, Sataredzhoyskiy Rayon--21 percent, Marneul'skiy Rayon--19 percent, and in the Abkhaz ASSR--20 percent. The implementation of measures to eliminate spareness is being ignored almost completely in the Rupotskiy Viticulture Sovkhoz of Terzhol'skiy Rayon, where in 1978-1979 over 104,000 young plants were lacking for fulfillment of the plan for eliminating spareness, 65,000 young plants were lacking in the kolkhoz of the village of Siktarvi in that same rayon, 67,000 in the kolkhoz of the village of Etseri, 38,500 in the Tsiteli Oktomberi Kolkhoz of the village of Zeda Sazano, and 41,400 young plants were lacking in the kolkhoz of the village of Dzeveri. Spareness of vineyards approaches 30 percent in kolkhozes of the villages of Etseri and Gvitori of the Chiatura City Zone, 28 percent in the Partskhanakanevskiy and Opshkvitskiy viticulture sovkhozes of the Tskhaltubo City Zone, 34 percent in kolkhozes of the villages of Etsari and Nakashirgeli of Terzhol'skiy Rayon, and so on.

The heads of these rayons and economies will have to excuse me, but such work resembles more a fight for spareness rather than for its elimination.

It must be said frankly that the Ministry of Agriculture and local party and agricultural entities have not properly evaluated the situation present and have not taken decisive steps to implement effective measures for eliminating spareness, and as a result of spareness there are 16,000 hectares of remarkable lands in the Republic standing idle for which labor, funds and toxic chemicals are being expended for their processing.

Spareness of vineyards is the result of many facts, but chiefly nevertheless, of the mistakes made in their establishment and care. There are still frequent instances where vineyards are established in sectors which have just been plowed, without introduction of organic or mineral fertilizers and, not very infrequently, with low-quality plants.

Agricultural practices still are poor in many economies and the entire complex of agricultural measures is not fully implemented. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of some rayons crudely violate optimum time periods for working the soil, applying organic and mineral fertilizers, for "green"

operations, irrigation, and agrotechnical measures to combat pests and diseases.

Last year serious shortcomings in caring for vineyards were permitted in the Alpskiy Sovkhoz of Khashurskiy Rayon, the Okamskiy Sovkhoz of Kaspskiy Rayon, in kolkhozes of the villages of Ul'yanovka and Magaro of Signakhskiy Rayon, the village of Shilda of Kvarel'skiy Rayon, Koda and Tsintskaro of Tetritskaroyskiy Rayon, the village of Gamardzhveba of Marneul'skiy Rayon, Sarachloyskiy and Ratevanskiy sovkhozes of Bolnisskiy Rayon, the Svirskiy and Rodinoul'skiy sovkhozes of Zestafonskiy Rayon, the Mchadidzhvarskiy Sovkhoz of Dushetskiy Rayon, Bomborskiy Sovkhoz of Abkhaz ASSR, and the kolkhoz of the village of Orguli of Sachkherskiy Rayon. The vines suffered from fungus diseases in the aforementioned economies and a large number of other economies because of unsatisfactory implementation of measures to fight weeds, the conduct of the "green" operations and the fight against pests and diseases.

Every viticulturist knows well that it is impossible to obtain an abundant, high-quality and stable harvest without the conduct of protective measures. Unfortunately, however, we often forget this elementary truth.

I wish to say that recently the Institute for Plant Protection has been helping us very actively. It is developing interesting measures and providing interesting recommendations, but these recommendations are not always being carried out in outlying areas by practical workers.

Major mistakes were made last year in predicting the spread of the grapeworm and in combating this pest. Heavy damage was suffered in the Tsinandal'skiy and Napareul'skiy sovkhozes and in kolkhozes of the villages of Saniore, Ikalto, Vardisubani and Pshaveli of Telavskiy Rayon because measures to combat the third generation of the grapeworm were not implemented at all. There was a similar situation in public sectors of Kvarel'skiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, Tsiteltskaroyskiy and other rayons.

As you can see, we often forget the generally recognized ancient truth that a high level of agrotechnics is the yardstick of good agricultural practices. And that not one effective measure in itself, whether it be chemical, biological or other, will provide the desired result without a high agrotechnical level. Chemical means do not substitute for traditional methods, but supplement them, as they say.

At the same time, it should be noted with respect to the scientists that the measures for fighting diseases, pests and weeds are imperfect not only in the vineyards, but in other agricultural crops as well. The question of developing a more rational system naturally is on the agenda. The prediction of the spread of diseases and pests and of requirements for toxic chemicals also is not regulated.

The comrades who noted in their presentations that we still are making unsatisfactory use in viticulture of such factors of intensification as organic and mineral fertilizers and irrigation were absolutely right.

I spoke earlier about the fight against pests and I wish to direct your attention again and again to this question, inasmuch as the figure quoted here, our pledge to the state, is threatened with frustration if we make any mistake in this matter. I believe I will be correct in saying that in 1977 we lost a minimum of 100,000-120,000 tons of grapes because we missed the time and agrotechnical deadlines and were not able to organize spraying well in Eastern and Western Georgia. We have positive experience and bitter experience. Everything must be done to ensure that similar mistakes are not repeated either this year or in the future.

Much has been said and written about the production of posts for grapes and about improving their quality. This question also was raised acutely today. There has been no success at all in regulating it.

A large number of economies and departments were not able to fulfill the plan for producing reinforced concrete posts for grapes as defined by the decree. Suffice it to note that in 1976-1979 the organizations producing vineyard posts were short over nine million posts for public sectors, and because of this the work of preparing trellises in existing vineyards was not accomplished and some grape resources were lost.

With respect to the last question, i.e., production of posts, it would appear that we all must display great severity. I wish to report that a month ago a very sharp discussion was held at a bureau session of the CC CP of Georgia about those comrades who are responsible for producing vineyard posts. The question was posed as follows: If a change is not made in this matter, the comrades responsible for production of posts must answer for their party spirit to the CC bureau. At the same time it was deemed advisable to set up a special commission headed by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Vardzelashvili. We demand fulfillment of this task even at the cost of doing harm to other sectors, we demand that order be established in this matter once and for all.

Meanwhile, when we here in the presidium were listening to the comrades, Comrade P. G. Gilashvili and other comrades noted that we cannot criticize just one direction and criticize only ministries or departments. I believe the local workers--heads of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and rayons--also are at fault and that everything is not well with them. Posts often become unserviceable not only because, let's say, they do not meet the standards, but also because rules for loading and unloading them and for their maintenance are violated. Literally mountains of posts which have been used and have become unserviceable have grown in our vineyards.

I believe we must resolve this problem once and for all through common efforts and by joint forces--both by industry workers and workers of

agriculture and the heads of agricultural production. We must determine just which posts are better--metal ones or the present reinforced concrete ones; which use more metal; and which are more practical. We must obviously think this through well in the Central Committee, the government, Gosplan, Gosstroy and the Ministry of Agriculture, and I do not exclude the possibility that the production of metal posts will be introduced more boldly in parallel with the production of reinforced concrete posts.

The situation with the supply of posts is unsatisfactory this year as well. This year the Republic's ministries and departments manufactured and delivered to public sectors 3,346,000 reinforced concrete and wooden supports with an annual plan of 10,750,000, or 35.8 percent. As a result, only 4,500 hectares of young vineyards were converted to trellises instead of 9,200 hectares, or 44.5 percent. This means the loss of hundreds of thousands of tons of grapes, with which some of our managers obviously are not reckoning.

These briefly are some of the factors determining the low yield of vineyards and difficulties in fulfillment of plans for production and procurement of grapes.

The grape yield is inadmissibly low in many kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Moreover, a difference in the grape yield exists not only among rayons, but also among categories of economies. For example, last year the grape yield in kolkhozes was 81.5 quintals and it was 48.7 quintals in sovkhozes.

If the same yield as in the kolkhozes would have been obtained on the 96,000 hectares of full-yielding vineyards in the Republic's sovkhozes, the Republic would have obtained an additional 46,000 tons of grapes. It is impossible to let such a reserve slip by. This attests to the unconcern of the heads of public viticulture economies.

Last year public economies of the Tskhaltubo City Zone received a very low yield of grapes--15 quintals per hectare; it was 15 quintals in Onskiy Rayon, 17 quintals in Tsulukidzevskiy Rayon, 29 quintals in Gardabanskiy Rayon, 24 quintals in Khashurskiy Rayon, 22 quintals in Tetritskaroyskiy Rayon, 23 quintals in Terzhol'skiy, 26 quintals in Vanskiy, 27 quintals in Gegechkorskiy Rayon, 28 quintals in Mayakovskiy Rayon, 23 quintals in the Chiatura City Zone, and 24 quintals in South Ossetia. These indicators are even lower in some economies.

The difference is also considerable among economies of individual rayons under almost identical conditions. For example, last year the Tsinandal'skiy Viticulture Sovkhoz obtained 42 quintals per hectare, while in the neighboring Khodashenskiy Viticulture Sovkhoz they obtained 73 quintals per hectare; the Napareul'skiy Sovkhoz obtained 32 quintals per hectare, while the kolkhoz of the village of Sanioro obtained 94 quintals. A multitude of similar examples can be cited.

The production and procurement of grapes in the public sector of a number of rayons not only is not rising, but is dropping. For example, in 1976 the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Tskhaltubo City Zone obtained 1,240 tons of grapes, 512 tons in 1977, 255 tons in 1978, and 415 tons in 1979; Terzhol'skiy Rayon obtained 4,878, 4,942, 4,810 and 3,730 tons respectively. A similar situation occurred in the economies of Tetritskaroyskiy Rayon and the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast.

A result of this is the fact that even last year, when the Republic overfulfilled the plan for grape procurement, the public economies underfulfilled the plan by more than 39,000 tons.

Kolkhozes of 22 rayons and sovkhozes of 25 rayons did not fulfill the plan for grape sales to the state. Kolkhozes of Gurdzhaanskiy Rayon were short 2,599 tons to the state, sovkhozes were short 7,888 tons; in Kvarel'skiy Rayon it was 3,427 and 11,081 tons respectively; and kolkhozes of Tsitelitskaroyskiy Rayon were short 8,030 tons. It was a similar situation in public economies of Khashurskiy, Karel'skiy, Goriyskiy, Gardabanskiy, Kaspskiy, Marneul'skiy and certain other rayons. This led to the fact that the Republic did not fulfill the four-year plan for grape procurement.

As you recall, an especially difficult situation formed in the first two years of the present Five-Year Plan, when viticulturists underfulfilled the procurement plan by 186,000 tons. This lag was partially made up in 1978-1979. It dropped to 67,000 tons, although, as we said from the very beginning, much more still has to be done.

A few words about private viticulture. From the standpoint of grape production and procurement, private viticulture on a Union scale does not have the same proportion as in Georgia. Despite the fact that in recent years the proportion of public economies has grown systematically and it comprised 60 percent in grape procurement in 1979 in place of the 57 percent in 1965, which already was mentioned here, the role of private viticulture and its importance has not dropped in the process. To the contrary, in absolute figures it is growing systematically. We are obligated to do everything to preserve this trend in the future as well.

At the same time, we cannot help but note that uncared for and sometimes even ownerless private vineyards already have been seen in some villages. I will not examine each such fact, but will cite only one that, in my opinion, is typical. I believe the Sagaredzho people will not be offended. When you travel from Tbilisi to Kakheti, on the right side of the road at the turn-off to Sagaredzho, many of you obviously have noticed the vineyard overgrown by grass and leaving an impression of being ownerless. We looked into this matter. It turned out that the vineyard, with an area of some 2,000 square meters, belongs to a female worker of the Garedzho Farm, a 75-year-old pensioner, Dariko Aleksandrovna Purtseladze, whose husband and son died. Living with her is only an orphaned

granddaughter, Eteri Purtseladze, who completed secondary school this year. In addition, Dariko Purtseladze has three married daughters and eight grandsons, two of whom already are young adults--Avtandil and Tristan Shatirishvili, who live in this same village. They could not help but see the film entitled "A Soldier's Father," in which a Kakheti peasant lovingly cares for the vines growing on enemy soil. But they probably never have set a foot on the vineyard of their grandmother or seen how the vines established by their grandfather are dying. Not only her children and grandchildren should look after this vineyard, but also her neighbors, the rural soviet, party organization, heads of economies and others, inasmuch as this vineyard is not just the property of one person; it is our common property.

The Central Committee believes that no one has the right to leave without care and attention not only public vineyards, but also private plots, no matter how small they may be, if only because all land is public property and it definitely has to be used rationally.

The proposal of the Gurdzhaani people concerning an increase in the quality of grapes is of interest. This was mentioned here by Raykom First Secretary Comrade B. Sindzhiashvili. It has been developed for a rather long while by them together with scientists and specialists of the ministries. The essence of this proposal is that viticulture kolkhozes, sovkhozes and viticulturists are given not only a plan for overall production, but also for the accumulation of standard sugar content. The plan will be considered fulfilled only if both indicators are fulfilled.

We believe the proposal to be proper and should be approved, but it has to be completely improved and adopted as a plan this very year, if only in one rayon. If the Gurdzhaani people are not up to it, we will give the priority to another rayon.

Georgia has been, is and in the future must remain a republic of high-quality winemaking. Our scientists must have the last word in this matter. We are rightly proud of the fact that the Georgian toiler has created over 500 vine stocks. And this was done primarily before the development of the science. Then just why should we not now demand that our scientists create the best varieties of vines just as, for example, was done by our tea growing scientists, who have enormously less lengthy traditions in comparison with the viticulturists'

I wish to return again to the question of introducing achievements of science, technology and mechanization into production. As before, the very low level of mechanization of labor-intensive work remains the primary obstacle in the path of large-scale development of viticulture. Scenes from the films once again persuaded us that the supply of spare parts, trailing implements, sprayers and other equipment to the economies requires a sharp improvement, inasmuch as much work is being performed very late and with low quality because of a lack of such equipment.

Without mechanization in viticulture today it is impossible to picture an intensification of this sector and an increase in labor productivity in general. "Green" operations and the harvest of grapes continue to be labor-intensive operations, the mechanization of which still has not been resolved. Many countries in the world already have built various designs of grape harvesters and their testing is under way. With respect to mechanizing the transportation of grapes from the vineyards and their loading, this matter already has been resolved and these processes should be introduced in the Republic's viticulture economies. This will permit doubling labor productivity.

And finally, it should be stated frankly that an integral, harmonious system for introducing scientific-technological progress still has not been developed in the Republic. For this reason the Ministry of Agriculture, the Scientific Research Institute for Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, corresponding chairs of the Georgian Agricultural Institute, and the Scientific Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Winemaking must work out a scientifically grounded, goal-oriented program for a sharp increase in the level of mechanization and for introducing scientific-technological progress into viticulture.

There is yet another problem which in our opinion is of very great importance for the further development of viticulture. This is the proper organization of the grape harvest. It is generally known that the harvest of grapes is the most complex and labor-intensive process in viticulture after "green" operations. For this reason the fate of plans for production and procurement of grapes largely depends on its proper organization.

Here one cannot help but note in particular that Telavskiy Rayon has taken serious steps by introducing an automated system for control of the harvest, transporting and procurement of grapes. This initiative was approved by the CC CP of Georgia and the Council of Ministers of Georgian SSR. The introduction of the "Rtveli-80" automated control system is envisaged in all rayons of Kakheti this year.

We believe this measure to be the beginning of that new era called automation of control of agriculture, and we are proud that it was begun in viticulture, a traditional sector of the economy for Georgia.

But to be frank, at first many people did not believe that anything would come of this. But now the union entities have become interested in this method and some time back the All-Union Conference-Seminar was held here, of which the Telavi comrades can rightfully be proud. It is necessary not just to control the grape harvest, but all activities conducted in the vineyards. To this end the Telavskiy Rayon Party Committee and the State Committee for Science and Technology must deepen their work in the future to ensure that all processes of vineyard care are performed with the help of an automated control system, and they subsequently should boldly disseminate this experience to other crops and to all agricultural

work in general. We unfortunately do not feel an active position by all scientific research institutes in this matter, especially the Scientific Research Institute of the Economics and Organization of Agriculture. But this has to be!

Comrades!

It stands to reason we ourselves are interested in viticulture, in Georgian grapes and Georgian wine, but everything in our country is measured according to final results. And the final results are manifested in the sector's economic indicators.

If we examine this question from this standpoint, it seems there is nothing alarming in viticulture. The level of profitability reached 35 percent here over the past five years, and even 40 percent in the Kakheti Zone. But if we view the matter by individual rayons and economies, the situation forces us to think seriously. For example, according to 1978 data, in 53 of 84 grape producing kolkhozes of the Imereti Zone viticulture was operating at a loss, and the level of unprofitableness was below minus 50-60 percent. Unprofitableness in the kolkhoz of the village of Sviri, Zestafonskiy Rayon, approaches minus 96 percent. I could continue an enumeration of such kolkhozes, but this list would lead us too far astray. The party raykoms and the rayispolkoms know full well the names and addresses of these kolkhozes. It is necessary for them to radically transform the work in these kolkhozes in general, otherwise they will not be helped even by an increase in the price of grapes, which was implemented last year and which apparently will not be repeated in the near future.

These basically are the problems about which I wished to give the participants of this conference the opinion of the Central Committee and which, in our opinion, if not resolved in time, will make it impossible to accomplish those great tasks with which we are faced both in the present Five-Year Plan and in the 11th and 12th five-year plans in the matter of developing and increasing grape production.

Comrades!

There has been a discussion of profound content repeatedly in our Republic about the chief problems and trends in development both of viticulture and of winemaking. Moreover, such meetings already have become a good tradition in recent years.

But to this day, as a rule, these meetings and discussions have been limited to the very immediate, urgent problems of today in viticulture and winemaking. And even more often, we examined either viticulture or winemaking individually.

It is necessary and acceptable to discuss the problems of these two sectors, which are organically dependent on each other. But in order for

our meetings to be more effective, we must examine viticulture and winemaking as a single economic complex, in much as these two sectors represent a single whole by their content, by the sequence of technological processes and from the standpoint of obtaining the final product.

It stands to reason that viticulture, as one of the traditional and leading sectors of our agriculture, has its own problems and peculiarities. It is the very same for winemaking, which is one of the most important and specialized sectors of Republic industry.

But at the same time, there is not one issue or one problem of viticulture which can leave the winemaker indifferent. A particular disproportion created in viticulture immediately is reflected in winemaking. And vice versa. The destiny of winemaking, the prospects for its development, and its fame and prestige are based wholly and fully on viticulture.

For this reason I would like to discuss these sectors today as a single economic complex. The CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers Decree entitled "On Measures for Increasing the Production of Southern and Subtropical Crops and for Further Accelerated Development of Agriculture in the Georgian SSR," adopted at the initiative of CPSU CC General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, which envisages effective measures not only in agriculture, but also a solution to problems of the development of industry which processes the products of this sector, provides a remarkable example of such an integrated approach to viticulture and winemaking, and to the raw materials base and the processing industry in general.

Winemaking still has the final word in the complex of viticulture and winemaking. It has to produce the final product. For this reason special attention must be given to the problem of resolving the basic problem of winemaking.

For many centuries high standards took shape in Georgia not only for establishing vineyards, caring for the vines and producing grapes, but also high standards in the production and consumption of remarkable national wines.

The grapes, wine and many products produced from them have been considered from olden days in Georgia high-calorie products and one of the important components of the means of man's existence.

Our winemaking is distinguished by special qualities both within the country and throughout the world. Based on the intrasector features of viticulture, the production of high-quality dry wines and natural semisweet wines is the primary sign of specialization of Georgian winemaking. The production of high-quality table wines in Georgia has been conducted since olden times, and this is what brought our Republic fame as a classic land of high-quality table wines.

In the opinion of well-known winemaking specialists, the Kakheti red wines concede nothing to the world-famous French red table wines--Bordeaux and Burgundy. The Rachinskiy reds and the Kakheti and Imereti white wines are just as superb.

And we not only must safeguard this fame achieved by Georgian viticulturists and winemakers, but also augment it. We have all conditions to do this today.

As you know, viticulture and winemaking in Georgia go back into ancient history. But the full development of these sectors came only under conditions of Soviet power. The development of industrial production of wine accelerated in particular in postwar years.

In 1940 Georgia produced only 2.2 million decaliters of grape wine, while in 1979 it produced almost 20 million decaliters. While the Republic produced 1,651,000 bottles of champagne in 1940, this indicator reached 16,542,000 in 1979. During these years the production of cognac rose from 46,000 decaliters to 1,376,000 decaliters, or almost 30 times.

Winemaking developed at especially rapid rates in recent years. In 1960 the Republic's winemaking industry processed only 90,600 tons of grapes, while in 1979 it processed 577,200 tons. This means that over the last 20 years grape processing in the Republic increased 6.3 times. During this same period production of wine materials rose from 6,345,000 decaliters to 42,644,000 decaliters, or almost seven times.

The capacities of primary winemaking rose from 2,000 tons to 617,000 tons in 1960-1979, and the capacities of industries of secondary winemaking rose from 7.6 million decaliters to 16,180,000 decaliters, that of enterprises producing champagne rose from 6.6 million bottles to 19.2 million bottles, and so on.

The fact that over the last 20 years the volume of fixed industrial-productive capital has increased by almost 200 million rubles also indicates the sharp increase in the material-technical base of winemaking.

The Republic's present winemaking industry is one of the most highly technical sectors. Today 54 percent of the basic and auxiliary workers of the Republic's Samtrest Industrial Association are engaged in mechanized labor. There are 119 fully mechanized shops and sections and 495 mechanized and automatic lines operating in the sector.

This all led to a sharp increase in production effectiveness in winemaking, which was reflected above all in the growth in labor productivity. As calculated on the basis of one worker, in 1979 almost 138,000 rubles of products were produced, which is triple the 1960 indicator and almost 41 percent higher than the 1975 indicator. The output-capital ratio indicator in the current Five-Year Plan rose 12.4 percent, which also indicates an improvement in use of capital and capacities.

Winemaking now is one of the highest-capacity, leading sectors of Republic industry. It now provides 14 percent of all manufactured products and one-third of the products of the Republic's food industry.

Along with all these positive trends, it is impossible to ignore those fundamental shortcomings, the so-called "bottlenecks" and disproportions, which still characterize the development of winemaking in our Republic.

One of the basic disproportions which now is most apparent and most painful is the discrepancy between the raw materials base of winemaking and the capacities of the processing industry. This gap is noticeable primarily in a shortage of containers for storing wine.

The actual capacities of the Samtrest Association as of 1 January 1980 were 617,000 tons. In this same year we expect to procure 770,000 tons of grapes. Thus as of today in the Samtrest system we have a large deficit of capacities for processing grapes.

The CC CP of Georgia, the Republic Council of Ministers and the Samtrest management now are taking every step to eliminate this disproportion.

The USSR Council of Ministers allocated Samtrest an additional 4,000 tons of steel plate for making wine vats. The Republic Council of Ministers allocated 1,500 tons of plate for these same purposes. Vats for storing 70,000 tons of wine are to be made from these 5,500 tons of steel plate.

This year capacities holding a total of 40,000 tons will be placed in operation in Tsiteli-Tskaro, Tsnoristskali and Terzhola.

In addition, Samtrest will receive ready-made vats with a capacity up to 5,000 tons. It is possible to cover the deficit of the remaining 5,000 tons by using internal reserves.

Thus the problem of a deficit of capacities will be resolved this year.

But the problem cannot be considered ultimately resolved, inasmuch as the production and procurement of grapes in the Republic increase from year to year, which means capacities of the processing enterprises must grow accordingly.

We cannot help but return here to the September 1979 Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on increasing the production of southern and subtropical crops and on a further accelerated development of agriculture in the Georgian SSR.

By the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan, this decree envisages an increase in the capacities of Georgian winemaking in the following amounts:

Primary winemaking plants--up to 1.05 million tons.

Bottling plants--up to 30 million decaliters.

Production of champagne wines--up to 40 million bottles.

Cognac plants--up to 2 million decaliters.

The capacities of storehouses for aging mark wines must increase to 15 million decaliters, those for semisweet wines--up to 3 million decaliters and so on.

The 11th Five-Year Plan envisages capital investments of 180 million rubles for such an increase in winemaking capacities, which is almost double the amount of allocated capital investments in the present Five-Year Plan.

Accommodation of capacities for primary winemaking is envisaged in the Republic's basic winemaking region--the rayons of Kakheti. Of the envisaged 496,000 tons of capacities, 450,000 tons will be accommodated in rayons of Kakheti. Major construction is planned in Tsiteltskaroyskiy, Akhmetskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy and Telavskiy rayons. It is also planned to expand and modernize plants in Terzhol'skiy, Gudautskiy, Ambrolaurskiy and other rayons of Western Georgia.

There will be a significant increase in capacity of the Tbilisi Bottling Plant No 3 and the Khashuri Plant. The Terzhola plants for producing champagne wines and cognac will begin operation and function at full capacity. Containers for storing mark wines will be built in Telavi, Kurdgelauri, Akhmeta, Sagaredzho, Gurdzhaani and Tbilisi; containers for semisweet wines will be built in Gurdzhaani. It is planned to build shops for processing the residues of wine production in primary winemaking plants in Tsiteli-Tskaro, Badiauri, Akhmeta, Murkuzani, Chikaani and Zestafoni.

As you see, it is an extensive and intensive program, but it not only can, but definitely must be fulfilled to prevent a disproportion between the expected increase in grape production and the capacities needed for its processing.

Our builders--the labor collectives of the ministries of construction and rural construction--must make their contribution to fulfilling this program.

Creation of a thoroughly balanced viticulture-winemaking complex in the Republic by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan depends largely on their intensive work, organization and, if you like, patriotism.

In the winemaking sector, construction organizations must assimilate an average of 36-40 million rubles of capital investments each year in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

It is necessary even now for the ministries of construction and rural construction to develop a system of appropriate measures and a well-conceived program for the upcoming work and take all steps together with the management of the Samtrest Association to fulfill the outlined plan in order for this work to be conducted efficiently and promptly.

Surmounting of the disproportion existing between the capabilities for developing high-quality winemaking and the actual production of wines is of no less importance. We must take a very specific and firm position in this matter.

You know full well that Georgia's unique natural and soil conditions and climatic conditions make it possible to obtain high-quality and highly conditioned grapes, and this creates the condition for a sharp increase in production of mark table wines, natural semisweet wines and dry ordinary wines.

These are the very wines that represent the face of the Republic's winemaking. They are the ones that brought fame to Georgian viticulturists and winemakers. They repeatedly won the highest awards at international competitions and exhibitions.

But the production of high-quality table wines still does not satisfy the increased demand and the proportion of dry wines is still low in the overall volume of wine products. It is absolutely inadmissible that almost two-thirds of grape wine (61.7 percent) consists of fortified wines in Georgia, a classic country of quality wines.

Is it really excusable that in 1979, when the plan for procurement and processing of grapes was overfulfilled, a total of only 3.5 million decaliters of mark wine were produced instead of 4 million decaliters, the plan for producing semisweet wine materials was fulfilled only by 48.6 percent, and materials for producing ordinary dry table wines were produced only in the amount of 8 million decaliters instead of 12 million decaliters! At the same time, plans for producing cognac and vermouth wine materials were fulfilled with a great excess.

An alarming situation was created in the production of such unique natural semisweet wines as "Khvanchkara," "Usakhelauri," "Kindzmarauli," "Akhasheni" and "Odzhaleshi."

For example, "Usakhelauri" has not been produced at all in recent years. The production of "Khvanchkara" in 1979 consisted of 17,000 decaliters instead of the 40,000 envisaged by the plan. There were 13,000 decaliters of "Odzhaleshi" produced instead of 50,000; 27,000 decaliters of

"Kindzmarauli" instead of 200,000; and 30,000 decaliters of "Akhasheni" instead of 50,000 decaliters.

Is it really tolerable that the proportion of the production of table wines in the Tsinandal'skiy, Kindzmaraul'skiy, Akhmetskiy, Vanskiy, Kutaisskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy and Terzhol'skiy production associations and plants does not exceed 25-45 percent?

The managers of the production associations and wineries themselves are primarily guilty of creating such an unenviable situation. They are not making full use of the capabilities given them by the viticulturists. But the viticulturists also owe something to the winemakers. No proof is required by the truth that good grapes are needed for producing good wine. But viticulturists often do not pay proper attention to the quality of grapes.

An analysis shows that the amount of nonstandard grapes delivered is still high. Even sadder is the fact that the procurement and delivery of nonstandard grapes continues to rise in recent years: In 1976 the total amount of grapes delivered for processing which were below base standards comprised 41.2 percent, in 1977 it was 44.2 percent and in 1978 it was 44.5 percent. The situation in 1979 also was almost the same. Some 4-8 percent of the delivered grapes are so nonstandard that it is impossible to obtain not only dry table wines from them, but even cognac material.

The processing of low-standard grapes is one of the primary reasons for obtaining poor-quality, unstable wine. For this reason our wines often do not withstand competition in the international markets with wines of other countries. According to world standards, the stability of the finished product must be maintained for 1-2 years, but the majority of our wines do not maintain stability for 3-4 guarantee months.

The delivery of nonstandard grapes also is unprofitable for the economies producing them. Calculations have shown that economies of Gurdzhaanskiy Rayon suffered a loss of 2.6 million rubles, those of Telavskiy Rayon a loss of 1.6 million rubles and those of Signakhskiy Rayon a loss of 1.2 million rubles in 1977 as a result of the delivery of nonstandard grapes.

Recently the managers and the specialists of Samtrest, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Scientific Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Winemaking and the Scientific Research Institute of the Food Industry posed for the CC CP of Georgia the question of developing measures to increase the material incentives of viticulturists in producing high-standard grapes.

We assigned the appropriate executives of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to study this question and present their proposals for examination. We cannot delay a decision on this problem. It must be resolved within a time frame so that the mechanism for raising the

incentive of economies in producing high-standard grapes begins to function in this season.

I believe that if we achieve an increase in the incentive for viticulturists in producing quality grapes, the winemakers will not leave them unanswered and will sharply increase the proportion of quality wines in the overall production volume.

The following circumstance cannot help but be considered in this regard.

Georgia now holds seventh place in the Union by area of vineyards and the amount of grapes and wine produced. It can be expected that sooner or later many other republics also will outstrip us in these indicators.

This probably should be expected, but as I already have said, we set rather extensive tasks for our economy. By 1985 we must procure over one million tons of grapes and increase this indicator even more in the 12th Five-Year Plan. But nowhere other than in Georgia are there such diversified and unique natural and soil-climatic conditions for the development of high-quality viticulture, and consequently for the production of high-quality dry table wines and natural semisweet wines. We still have many capabilities for expanding vineyards and increasing the production of grape wines. These capabilities must be used to the maximum. But I wish to repeat once more that the production of high-quality dry wines and natural semisweet mark wines must be the main direction of development of our viticulture and winemaking.

But discussions of quality and verbose declarations alone will provide nothing. It is true that all the output of Samtrest now has been certified and articles of 82 descriptions have the state Seal of Quality. Last year the association produced 506 million rubles of products with the Seal of Quality, and exports also have increased. This is all well, of course, and so nothing but gratitude can be addressed to our winemakers. But it is also a fact that Samtrest still has not achieved stability in the quality of mass-output products and that the industrial regime for producing wines is not being observed everywhere. The level of external esthetic packaging of the product is extremely low. One often can find even defective products in the stores. All this undermines the prestige of Georgian wines and reduces their capability for competition.

The final word in resolving problems of increasing the stability of quality of Georgian wines lies with the Georgian winemaking scientists. The work of winemaking scientists always has been and will be the focus of attention of the Party Central Committee and Republic government. They do much good for our winemaking. In recent years our scientists have developed such technical and technological innovations for the Samtrest system as instruments for objective determination of the grape sugar content and for subdividing the must by sugar content, lines for processing grapes and the overfermented husks, an extractor of sweet husks and many others.

The Georgian Scientific Research Institute of the Food Industry, the Gori Avtomatprom Institute, the Scientific Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Winemaking, the Republic's Planning and Technological Institute of the Food Industry, and various special design bureaus took an active part in working out these matters.

The creative interconnections of scientists and practical winemakers must be reinforced even more in the future. We expect that the scientists will generate more and more new ideas, inventions and practical proposals for increasing the quality of Georgian wines, cognacs and other products and for further improvements in Georgian winemaking. This is even more necessary because many industrial processes in our winemaking are being accomplished primitively today, on such equipment and under such an arrangement that lags greatly behind the level already reached in many foreign countries and other Union republics. Such problems as improving the industrial processes for producing Georgian wines, mechanization and automation of individual sectors for receiving and processing grapes and seasoning the wines, monitoring sugar content, weight and other components, and many other urgent problems still have not been fully resolved.

This year as well I had an occasion to give a positive evaluation of the work of a creative team of inventors--specialists of the winemaking industry. This team is headed by Comrade A. Kurdadze, candidate of technical sciences, Honored Inventor of the Republic, chief engineer of Samtrest. The team works under the motto "Labor and quest of the specialists and inventors for raising the technical level of production!" This good initiative should be welcomed. The team has received 250 patents and has developed over 120 inventions. The economic effect from inventions made and introduced by the team into production comprises 9.5 million rubles as of today.

Similar teams should be set up at all production associations and wineries.

Scientists working in scientific research institutes and laboratories and in corresponding chairs of training institutes and the university have been called on to take an active part in their work.

We rebuked our scientists and inventors here for the fact that they have not fully resolved the issue of mechanizing wine storehouses. It is not only the scientists who deserve reproach, but also many practical workers who have not fully coped with the tasks of producing "kvevri" and using it at the wineries.

From olden times, "kvevri" has been considered one of the chief components of winemaking and the best means for seasoning and storing wines in almost all corners of Georgia. But this remarkable tradition, based wholly on the use of the Republic's local resources, gradually was buried in oblivion in many rayons. The tradition of producing "kvevri" and using it widely must be revived and further developed.

At a conference of the Republic's winemakers in August of last year, we assigned the Council of Ministers of Georgian SSR to resolve the problem of purchasing "kvevri" from the populace and having a complete supply of it by 1980 at the Tsnori Winery. Funds were allocated for covering the existing difference between its estimated and actual cost.

It turns out that this issue has not been finally resolved to this time. The question of prices also has not been regulated. The Ministry of Local Industry is not coping with the obligation imposed on it to purchase and produce "kvevri."

We have now visited Tsnori and it must be said that this question still has not been resolved and the job completely finished. It seems to me that this is no way to work. Instructions are correct and if the directions are advisable, then something once said must be fulfilled without fail. Let the comrades whom this concerns deign to fulfill the assignment completely.

For now a total of 233 "kvevri" have been delivered to one "marani" of the Tsnori Plant, and in the other "marani" they are not even thinking about installing them, while each of them should have 1,056 "kvevri" installed. And not very much time remains until the beginning of the season.

The more vigorous and energetic intervention of the Republic Council of Ministers is required for rapid resolution of these issues.

Improvement and simplification of control are one of the preconditions and, I would say, one of the chief preconditions for a further upswing in viticulture and winemaking. Much has been done in recent times in our Republic to improve control over production. Rather extensive experience has been gained, which we must use in viticulture and winemaking in a rational manner, with consideration of existing conditions and the complexity of these sectors.

You know about the interesting experiment which has been conducted for several years now in Abashskiy Rayon. This experiment and the Abashskiy experience has been carried further in Makharadzevskiy Rayon, where very interesting experience also has been gained. Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, as well as installations of the processing industry, tea factories, and construction and procurement organizations are participating in the association as partners. This is a very interesting form of cooperation. Conditions have formed for setting up a single control system in the rayon both in agriculture and in the processing industry. In my opinion, the automated control system which we saw here today in Telavi is applicable to it. This would be an ideal solution to the problem. This probably is the path into the future at our disposal. It seems to me the viticulture and winemaking rayons take a rather passive attitude for now toward the study of this valuable experience and are not showing great interest in it. They are not attempting to introduce such associations in their own areas promptly, without losing time, which would open up very good prospects for viticulture and winemaking rayons.

More attention also must be given to specialization and concentration of production.

The problem of control of the economy is above all a personnel problem. For this reason, the issue of providing appropriately qualified personnel for viticulture and winemaking today is in all probability one of the most pressing problems demanding an urgent (but not hasty) solution.

The question of personnel is constantly on the agenda in the CC CP of Georgia. A special plenary session was devoted to this problem. All cities, all rayons and all primary party organizations of the Republic discussed results of the 17th Plenum of the CC CP of Georgia and tasks stemming therefrom.

This approach to the personnel problem is not accidental. It stems from the course taken by the Republic Communist Party after the well-known CPSU Central Committee Decree on the Tbilisi Gorkom.

Relapses into the past still make themselves known rather acutely. We are familiar with such examples.

The investigation into the matter of "entrepreneurs" who ran the winemaking system and the production association of champagne wines in particular still has not been completed.

How did it happen that untested persons and inveterate dealers turned up in management posts of this, one of the largest and most important production associations? An exhaustive answer has to be given to this question, and not just because the public awaits this answer, and not to satisfy idle curiosity. It is necessary to answer this question so that nothing similar is repeated in another place and at another time and so that a situation contributing to wild abuses and unpunished machinations of schemers does not arise in another place and at another time.

The abuses committed at the Tbilisi Plant of Champagne Wines became possible only because control had been relaxed for a long while in the Ministry of the Food Industry or, more properly, control was exercised selectively. For example, Melua, the former manager of Samtrest, was in a special position and enjoyed the unjustified support of ministry management.

Unfortunately, the fact that signals as to Melua's unconscientiousness came in simultaneously with Melua's advancement as the Samtrest manager was not reported to the bureau of the CC CP of Georgia. And we must discuss this matter very seriously.

All that has been said contributed to the formation of a favorable situation for the shady deeds of Melua and a group of criminals connected with him, who not only did great material damage to the state, but also drew hundreds of people into their network and made many families wretched.

The crimes committed at the champagne wines plant, the beginning of which is known to go into the distant past, are a bitter lesson for every party member and every comrade in management.

And this lesson must not be in vain.

Our winemakers, and the Samtrest management in particular, are obligated to study this lesson with special attention. They have to display greater caution and vigilance in selecting workers for management and materially responsible positions. Attention should be given not only to the questionnaire data of a particular candidate, but above all to who is recommending him and what motives guide the person occupying a given position and what job and political qualities he possesses.

An orderly system of working with personnel and for their selection, training and placement was developed at the 17th Plenum of the CC CP of Georgia. This system has to be implemented everywhere, in all spheres and at all levels. The riches of Georgia are created by the clean hands of the working people and it is inadmissible that these riches be squandered by the dirty hands of the smart dealers. Decisions of the 17th Plenum serve this goal and a full, consistent implementation of them is the duty of every party member in our Republic.

The Samtrest management obviously will have to work out an entire complex of special measures to elevate the role of winemakers and instil in them a love for their profession and a pride in their profession just as the viticulturist, steel worker and engineer are proud of their professions. The winemaker must take pride in his very necessary profession in just the same manner. Unfortunately, a serious devaluation of the prestige of this profession took place in the period familiar to you. We are called upon to do everything to open a broad path in winemaking for honest, conscientious, highly qualified specialists and at the same time ensure that this sector's cadres are filled in by young people sincerely dedicated to the work and to this so necessary system.

Comrades!

From the very beginning I said that we have gathered today to discuss in detail not only current issues of viticulture and the grape processing industry, but also the prospects for their development.

This does not at all mean that we are belittling in any way the urgency for developing other sectors of our agriculture, and animal husbandry in particular. The further development of viticulture and winemaking not only must not be to the detriment of an upswing in animal husbandry and other sectors of agriculture but, to the contrary, it is called upon to contribute to their more intensive development. As paradoxical as it may seem, this is so. Viticulture is a highly profitable sector and high profitability of economies is the primary condition for development of animal husbandry.

It is true that we are earmarking a rather large amount of land area for establishing new vineyards, including those used for planting fodder crops, but at the same time we have in mind the circumstance that construction of irrigation systems for watering the vineyards being established will allow providing the life-giving moisture not only for fields in fodder crops, but also to those semiarid lands which are now used as winter pastures, and probably obtain about ten times more fodder from these areas than now. In addition, as you know, recommendations already have been elaborated and tested for using as cattle fodder not only the residues of the winemaking industry, but also clippings of grape vines. By the way, the Ministry of Agriculture still has not fully begun to introduce the latter measure on a production scale.

You obviously have directed attention to the fact that in recent years the Central Committee has been devoting great attention to private animal husbandry. This is not by accident. Of the 527,000 families living in agricultural rayons of the Republic, 239,000, or 46 percent, have no cows. An especially serious situation has formed in this respect in the rayons of Kakheti, including in Gurdzhaanskiy Rayon, where it is the worst. Of the 19,100 families here, 18,100, or 95 percent, have no cows. The situation is somewhat better in Lagodekhskiy Rayon, where 4,000 of the 10,400 families, or 39 percent, have cows. In the remaining rayons the number of families without cows varies from 70 to 80 percent.

It is also alarming that the party raykoms and the soviet and agricultural entities are taking almost no steps to correct this situation, despite the fact that opportunities for development of private animal husbandry in these rayons are considerably better than, say, in Makharadzevskiy Rayon.

The experience of Makharadzevskiy and Abashskiy rayons is almost not being introduced at all. This is very regrettable, if only because the CPSU Central Committee already has taken interest in this method and is thinking to generalize it in other republics.

Many are apparently familiar with the method of the Makharadzevskiy and Abashskiy rayons in cooperation with the populace, but I still wish to say that these rayons have thought out well the ways to increase meat and milk production. Here they assign the populace either private plots, unused lands or poorly used lands for cultivation and give credit for acquiring cattle, and the economies which have an opportunity for doing so, have acquired cattle for the kolkhoz members.

In recent zonal conferences and at the 20th Plenum of the CC CP of Georgia in May of this year, which discussed a further upswing in animal husbandry, and with the material of which you probably already are familiar, the Central Committee directed special attention to the importance of assimilating the technology of animal husbandry and of agricultural production in general by managers of all ranks. At this plenum we posed the question of the need for setting up a system for testing the

knowledge of management cadres and we assigned the managers of the Ministry of Agriculture to perform a certification of management cadres of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as a rule, after a certain time interval, and arrange an examination for them in the full sense of this word.

At the 20th Plenum of the CC CP of Georgia I stated and I wish today to repeat that we are irreconcilable with respect to any kind of money-grubbers, grabbers, bribe-takers and other antipodes. That is how it was, that it how it is and that is how it will be. Meanwhile, we often display inadmissible tolerance with respect to ignorant, negligent and incompetent managers, who do no less harm than workers of the aforementioned category. Can we really tolerate in our ranks those because of whose mismanagement 9,000 hectares of vineyards were written off in the Republic in 1978 alone as unprospective and established on unsuitable soil, as a result of which the public sectors suffered a loss exceeding 40 million rubles?! Another 2,500 hectares of vineyards, the greater part of which are young ones, await a writing-off in a similar manner.

At the 25th Congress of the CP of Georgia we especially assigned a party commission and the People's Control Committee to identify persons guilty of violations committed in establishing and caring for vineyards and orchards and submit suggestions as to the extent of their liability. Unfortunately, they did not succeed in doing this at that time, probably because of the expiration of the statute of limitations. But it is possible to find the managers of the Opshkvitskiy Sovkhoz of the Tskhaltubo city zone, thanks to whom 149,000 vines were dug up in 1979 and 34,000 in 1980 to eliminate spareness in 95 hectares in vineyards established in 1978.

This amount would have been enough for establishing 70 hectares of new vineyards. But in spite of this, a check on 10 April 1980 showed that the spareness of these areas reached 55 percent as before! And is it really difficult to find the director of the Algetskiy Viticulture Sovkhoz of Marneul'skiy Rayon, Comrade M. Katamadze, and Chief Agronomist G. Khetsuriani, because of whose negligence 250 hectares of vineyards were not trained to the trellises as of 1 June of this year, and a tractor operated between vines, resulting not only in the fact that the clusters suffered in the flowering stage, but also the entire vineyard in general. Vines of a three-year-old fruit-bearing vineyard on an area of 2.5 hectares are spreading along the ground in this same economy. And such facts unfortunately are not isolated ones. Similar instances were discovered in a check in the kolkhoz in the village of Vardisubani of Telavskiy Rayon, where Comrade V. Kurtsikishvili, who probably also is absent at today's gathering, works as board chairman, and in the Asuretskiy and Kodskiy sovkhozes of Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon and in other areas.

In mentioning the knowledge of managers and their competency, we cannot help but underscore one very important issue. This is the overall agricultural practices. This problem is so complex, diversified and at the

same time pressing that it would appear that it would do no harm to study it thoroughly through common efforts, to develop a scientifically grounded program and subsequently discuss it especially at a Central Committee plenum. This time I will limit myself to certain personal considerations and a statement of what we observe at literally every step and at times pass by indifferently. I will cite a few examples. We have vineyards in rayons of Kakheti on rather large areas and we are establishing new plantings of the vines. Specialists state that access roads and vineyard roads occupy an average of some 15 percent of the total area of a vineyard and actually remain unused.

Comrade A. Inauri visited here recently and toured several rayons. When he returned, the first problem he posed was that of the need for maximum use of land areas. We have very few managers who seriously attempt to use empty areas. Isn't it time to really get hold of this problem? It would appear we are even somewhat late with it, but if some rayon should take upon itself the initiative, this will be a good gift for the 26th Congress of the CP of Georgia.

Matters are even worse with areas along the shoulders of roads and adjacent to vineyards. The Tsiteltskaroyskiy people in Tsribani have excellent vineyards. They are excellently worked and cared for. You're never tired of looking, as they say. But here the road shoulders are overgrown with bristlethistle, and if you don't cross this obstacle you can neither enter the vineyard nor take a look at it. And it is not only in Tsribani that such a situation exists.

Such access roads in many parts of various rayons of the Republic lead to orchards and tea plantations.

And how the weeds have multiplied in our fields: daisies, false hellebore, ragweed and others. It is surprising how only our eye can be reconciled with all this! But we are so accustomed to these abnormal phenomena that we are not disturbed when superb sectors are overgrown with weeds. This is very bad!

Or take the question of clearing areas of land of prickly bushes. Here too the situation leaves much to be desired.

I am not even speaking of the fact that even in areas being worked the equipment, fertilizers, irrigation water and so on are being used unsatisfactorily. All these are matters where the solution brooks no delay. It would appear that the Ministry of Agriculture has to develop proposals on all these matters with the participation of corresponding scientific research institutes and submit them for examination by the Central Committee and government.

We all are happy in traveling, let's say, through the territory of Sagaredzhoyskiy Rayon, where roadside sectors are well developed. We see

in development of unseemly areas and road shoulders not only that economic effect provided by placing 10 or 15 hectares into agricultural use, but even more--a completely different agricultural practice is established and we see love for the soil and the vine.

In conclusion I wish to direct your attention to still another problem. In all probability, you remember the basic motto of the 25th Congress of the CP of Georgia--it is concern for the person and for the person's welfare! We now are approaching the 26th Party Congress, before which we will have to give an account of how we are implementing the Congress motto.

We will not conceal the fact that prior to the conference we rechecked the situation in certain rayons, and this was not done by accident. A recent trip through rayons of Western Georgia persuaded us once again of the fact that many of our management officials, about whose work we have formed a generally rather good impression, unfortunately are poorly fulfilling directives of the 25th Congress. Many managers are spending their primary time working out those matters on which they might receive a call from superior entities demanding an account on fulfillment of production plans, yield and productivity indicators and so on.

Some raykom secretaries are excellently informed on all these indicators, but if they are asked the situation in a hospital, a workers' dining hall, a rural club, a library or some other establishment, they will look at you with surprise as if this doesn't concern them at all. Such managers still have not realized that the successes in the field of the national economy of which they are often so proud have been achieved through the tireless work of our toilers. It was as a result of their valorous work that the Republic sold the state more than 400 million rubles of agricultural products in addition to the plan in four years and in four years fulfilled the five-year plan for procuring citrus fruits, and recently reported to the Party Central Committee on fulfillment of the five-year plan for tea... They are the creators of our labor victories.

One grieves on seeing indifference toward such people. We spoke bitterly about this with the party, soviet and economic aktiv in Western Georgia. Today I also wish to share my heartaches with you and give just a few examples. Recently our workers took an interest in the situation at the Signakhskiy Rayon Hospital, which began operation just some two years ago. And what a picture they found there: Windows were broken out in the hospital and there were flies and unsanitary conditions in the wards. During the check the patients were distributed bread before 11:30 and butter and tea with no bread were brought two hours before that. A check of the kitchen showed that produce had been ordered from the storehouse for 250 patients, while only 221 patients were there. It would not hurt Comrade G. Lezhava, the minister of health, to have a look at the Signakhskiy Hospital.

As was said earlier, M. Katamadze, director of the Algetskiy Sovkhoz of Marneul'skiy Rayon, devotes no attention to care given the vineyards. Unfortunately he also does not trouble himself with concern for people. On 1 June, when the economy was checked, there were no food products in the workers' dining hall except for tea. As the workers informed the inspector, over the last 15 days no hot food had been prepared here once. And it turns out this situation is of a systematic character. During the check the kitchen was entirely closed. The variety store also was closed, although it was not a day off.

Here is still another fact of indifference. The club of the village of Rachisubani of Bolnisskiy Rayon is accommodated in an unsuitable space containing just some ten benches. Viewers who are not among the "fortunates" view films standing. The roof leaks in rainy weather.

I am not posing the question that each village have a modern, well-appointed club. For now this is a rather difficult task. But with elementary desire, those very buildings which we have can be outfitted enormously better, so that it is pleasing to drop in there. The list of such facts could be continued.

There is no light in a single ward or corridor of the hospital in the village of Gavazi of Kvarel'skiy Rayon, there is no water in the building, the windows are broken, there are no curtains on the windows, and flies give the patients no rest. The hospital receives no vegetables at all, and recently it has received no meat products.

The everyday services combine in this same village often is closed and panes have not been placed in the windows. There is dirt in the food store and the telephone station of 150 numbers installed in the communications section is inoperative and is being ruined by water dripping from the ceiling. To install a new station, even if you go to Comrade Pataridze, then even he will not always be able to help you. For in order to build the ATS [automatic telephone exchange], the rayon management and respected people of the village probably had to go to the government and to Gosplan repeatedly with an appropriate request. The question finally was resolved positively. The station was set up and assembled, and do you know what? It was placed in such a condition that in a year it will have to be reoutfitted.

Comrade Z. T. Revazishvili, the chairman of the rural soviet and an official with extensive experience, reconciles himself calmly with this situation. All aforementioned organizations are located literally some few steps from him. By the way, there is no reason to be surprised here, when, on entering the building of the rural soviet itself you do not feel that a state establishment is located here: There is no agitation or visual material to be found, the grounds are not kept up and a nonworking atmosphere reigns.

The indifferent attitude of Comrade A. M. Sepashvili, the kolkhoz board chairman, to everyday conditions of the economy's workers gives rise to indignation.

This is indicated by the fact that of late the kolkhoz has taken no steps to correct the serious situation existing in everyday services.

The activities of the rayon soviet ispolkom, its services and the people's control committee, which left the village without attention, gives rise to censure. They are not interested in matters of the village's social development.

Road repair and construction materials, pipes and posts are strewn in disorder on both sides of the highway leading to the village of Kistauri, Akhmetskiy Rayon. The village is experiencing a shortage of water, but no one is thinking about its thrifty consumption. Drinking water flows abundantly in many places from the pipes laid along the road, and it has occurred to no one to install faucets here. The water collects in ditches, creates unsanitary conditions, and floods and bogs up low areas. A swamp stands in front of the building of the Kistauri rural soviet. A caring hand is not felt even in the rural soviet building. The roof leaks. Comrade G. D. Mailashvili, chairman of the rural soviet, shows no interest in work, since he has not been able to hang a light bulb even in his own office. He is not disturbed by the inaction of the rural telephone center located in the rural soviet building, which causes a lack of telephone communications with the rayon center.

Everyday, commercial and medical services to the population are poorly arranged in Kistauri. There also is no order in the recently constructed sovkhoz kindergarten-nursery. Meanwhile, economy director Comrade E. I. Kizilashvili has not been here at all a single time since the beginning of the year.

It is possible that the physician or pharmacy manager may not be found in the medical station during working hours. The barbershop operates on an incomprehensible schedule and there also are shortcomings in the operation of commercial installations and the bathhouse.

You will of course agree with me that such a situation is intolerable in a village where prominent people of our Republic live--State Prize Laureate Osana Ayvazashvili, wearer of the Order of Labor Red Banner Maro Pavliashvili, wearer of the "Emblem of Honor" Order Eliko Kalamashvili and many others.

Such a state of affairs causes one to ponder, inasmuch as Kistauri is on a route connecting Telavi with Tbilisi and many responsible rayon workers pass by here during the day.

In the village of Tetrtskhebi (rural soviet chairman G. M. Gogochuri, director of fruit growing and animal husbandry sovkhoz I. A. Dzhavakhishvili) of Telavskiy Rayon, the kindergarten-nursery building was constructed in 1979 and just a year later its physical plant already is in a sorrowful condition. The floor in the kitchen has collapsed, the tile is chipped in auxiliary structures, on balconies and stairway landings, the roof leaks, electric wiring has become completely unfit, there is no light in a single room, there is no water, there are too few toys, and a new piano is out of order. There is also trouble with feeding the children. The children's food allowance is limited to monotonous, low-calorie dishes.

To this should be added that the village store, which is obligated to deliver food products to the kindergarten-nursery, has been closed for a long while. There are interruptions in delivery of bread and other food products to the village.

We wish to sharpen your attention to one other fact using Telavskiy Rayon as an example. Some residents are committing many crimes as a result of the lack of control by management of the Vardisubani rural soviet. At a time when the rayon is experiencing a fuel deficit, rural roads are being "irrigated" with solar oil--diesel fuel--allegedly to reduce the dust. Rural soviet chairman Comrade Durglishvili stated in response to a question as to who was guilty of this mismanagement: "We were not able to determine." Here is where it ended and the fact did not receive proper reaction. But this question probably should be examined at a session of the rural soviet and made a subject of discussion by the public at large.

The present level of everyday and commercial services in Signakhskiy Rayon leaves a very poor impression. Barbershops in the village of Nukhiani are located in wrecked buildings and are in unsanitary conditions. A similar situation also is observed in villages of Tsiteltskarovskiy Rayon. There are unsanitary conditions in the personal services club in the rayon center itself. Here there is no sewage system, ventilation, or heating and so it is hot in summer and cold in winter. It is difficult to work under such conditions.

There is little feeling of a struggle against negative phenomena in the trade network of these rayons. Workers in the shops sometimes create conditions for speculation skillfully and with complete awareness. A recent spot inspection showed that various kinds of import commodities were not for sale in manufactured goods and food stores, and trade in commodities of the necessary assortment was not organized at the proper level at installations. The Tsiteltskaroyskiy Food Store No 2 did not have matches, salt or other commodities for sale, while they were available at the warehouse. There are many such facts. Although many responsible rayon workers use the services of commercial and everyday establishments, they show little concern for imposing order here.

These examples indicate that a solution to elementary problems which require no considerable expenditures or large amount of supplies and equipment is not taking place as a result of the mismanagement, relaxed discipline of execution, and irresponsibility of some managers, which in the final account leads to deplorable results.

The library of the village of Asureti, Tetritskaroyskiy Rayon, is accommodated in two small rooms with a damaged roof, water leaks from the ceiling, plaster falls from the walls, and so on.

I can cite more such facts, but this will lead us far astray. In addition, even this is sufficient to draw conclusions on how some local party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol entities are showing concern for people and their fate.

It seems to me that some management comrades are absolutely unjustifiably forgetting the elementary truth that it is possible not only to join party ranks, but also to leave them. Ignoring the needs of the Soviet citizen is incompatible with being in the party ranks.

The inspection also showed that a portion of our managers not only are not creating favorable everyday living and leisure conditions for rural toilers, but sometimes are not even concerned with creating working conditions for them.

Comrades!

Our conference draws to a close. It probably will adopt an appeal to all Republic viticulturists and workers of the winemaking industry which will present a spirited program for procuring 770,000 tons of grapes in the current year. I think that the Telavi people's motto to procure 770,000 tons of grapes must become the property of toilers of all rayons, but with the addition of the contribution of your rayon to fulfilling this quota.

With respect to conference materials and the critical remarks and suggestions made here, they will be examined and if possible implemented by appropriate ministries and departments, and a portion of them will be reflected in the new decree of the CC CP of Georgia and Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR on viticulture matters, which already is being prepared.

But the important thing is to omit nothing in caring for vineyards and to ensure that symptoms of the spread of vine disease do not escape your attention. It is necessary to establish daily monitoring of the vineyards for this purpose. Party raykoms, ispolkoms and agricultural entities must be continuously knowledgeable and constantly provide the Central Committee with complete and objective information.

We are convinced that today's conference will play an important role in the further upswing of viticulture and the winemaking industry of Georgia.

The task is to develop kolkhoz democracy and socialist democracy, to strengthen efficiency, order and discipline in all elements and in all fields, everywhere and in everything, to introduce scientific techniques and methods of management, to open the path to everything new, foremost and progressive, and to implement the party's agrarian policy!

We should always remember that the cluster of grapes is not only the symbol of our economic upswing. The cluster of grapes also has become a recognized symbol of our political life--the State Seal of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic is adorned by a cluster of grapes together with ears of grain.

This obligates all of us, and above all the viticulturists, winemakers, specialists and scientists of Georgia, to a great deal.

Permit me in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia to express deep confidence that the famed viticulturists and winemakers of the Republic will do everything this year to successfully implement state plans and socialist pledges for the final year of the Five-Year Plan and will greet the 26th CPSU Congress, the 26th Congress of the Republic party organization and the grand jubilee of the 60th Anniversary of Soviet Georgia with new labor victories!

6904
CSO: 1800

SHEVARDNADZE LEADS LECTURE-SEMINAR IN GEORGIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jun 80 p 1

[Gruzinform report: "Lecture-Seminar Studies in the Georgian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 28 June regularly scheduled lecture-seminar studies on urgent problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and communist construction were held in the Georgian CP Central Committee, led by Candidate Member of the CPSU CC Politburo, First Secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee E. A. Shevardnadze.

Georgian CP Central Committee Secretary G. N. Yenukidze opened the lecture-seminar studies.

First Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff of the Order of the Red Banner Transcaucasus and Military District Lieutenant-General V. K. Kirilyuk gave a report on the military-political situation in key regions of the world and the conjectured trends of its development in the near future.

Comrades P. G. Gilashvili, G. V. Kolbin, and Z. A. Chkheidze attended the seminar-lecture studies.

CSO: 1800

ROMANOV ADDRESSES OBLISPOLKOM MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 80 p 1

[TASS article: "Prospects for the Development of the Sector"]

[Text] Implementing measures for the development of agriculture in the Russian nonchernozem adopted on the initiative of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, and the decisions of the July (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, party, soviet, and agricultural organs of the Leningrad Oblast are conducting significant work towards the acceleration and intensification of agricultural production. New frontiers in this vitally important field are defined in the well-known resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on the further all-round development of agriculture in the Leningrad Oblast in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Yesterday in the executive committee of the oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, practical questions connected with the fulfillment of the resolution were examined. The report on the course of development of plans for the economic and social development of rayons, the structure of capital investment, and the extension of intensification of production was heard by the chairman of the executive committee, V.A. Goryashchin.

Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom, G.V. Romanov spoke at the meeting. Attention was paid to the necessity of giving first place to measures for the increase of feed and milk production while maintaining high rates of growth and increasing the productivity of cattle.

The task was assigned for the more efficient use of oblast land resources, further broadening the scale of land development work, and the amelioration of arable land. In connection with the examination of plans for the distribution of cattle and poultry production projects, the necessity of choosing optimal measures of fattening, with regard to the demands of conservation of limited resources, was noted.

In the 11th Five Year Plan significant resources will be directed towards the development of the northeastern rayons of the oblast. The accomplishment of a broad program of social reorganization is projected. In part, it has been commissioned to work out measures for the further increase in small-unit residential construction.

Deputy chairman of the Leningrad Oblispolkom V.I. Mashovets, Deputy chairman of the Leningrad soviet K.I. Labetskiy, Chief of the Oblast Agricultural Directorate A.G. Bogachev, Director the the "Ptitseprom" Trust V.P. Chaus, and chief of the Lenmelioratsiya Association, and others, took part in the discussions.

Secretary of the party obkom V.M. Kapustin, Secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom N. Ya. Suslov, and other responsible party and soviet officials took part in the work of the meeting.

9656
CSO: 1800

UZBEK EDUCATION MINISTER ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Tashkent NARODA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Jun 90 p 3

[Article by Uzbek SSR Minister of Education S. Shermukhamedov: "Great and Mighty"]

[Text] A republic seminar meeting devoted to problems of deepening the study of the Russian language and improving the teaching of it has been held in Tashkent.

Based on the ideas of the great Lenin, the society of mature socialism is systematically and consistently implementing a course aimed at the formation of the harmoniously developed personality. In this historical process, whose unshakable base is the Leninist principle of the equality of all the nations and nationalities, an important and honorable mission is fulfilled by the Russian language--the language of the Great October, the language of friendship, peace and progress. The Russian language has become for all the peoples of the Soviet Union a powerful means in the struggle to implement the bright ideals of communism. Under conditions of the rapid growth of inter-nation links its role is becoming increasingly strong.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stresses: "Today the study of the Russian language by Soviet people of all nationalities has become in our country a subject of general concern and attention. One manifestation of this is the constant growth of the thousands-strong detachment of the teachers of Russian language and literature, the improvement of their pedagogic skill, active work to improving methods and means of training in all educational establishments, and the expansion in the publication of and improved quality of text books, dictionaries and methodological literature."

The attraction for representatives of all the nationalities to master the Russian language is enormous. The interest of the Uzbek people and Uzbek youth in the Russian language, Russian literature and Russian culture is immeasurably great. With every passing year the desire to employ the mighty Russian tongue as a means of intercourse, both as a source of knowledge and for spiritual growth, acquires an increasingly mass character.

Now, as before, marching to meet this real desire on the part of the Uzbek people, the party organs and the education workers of the republic attach paramount significance to the study of the Russian language and orients the cadres of people's education and the body of teachers toward improvement of its study and teaching at all levels.

Slightly more than a year has elapsed since the All-Union Scientific Theoretical Conference "The Russian Language--the Language of Friendship and Cooperation for the Peoples of the USSR" took place in Tashkent. It has been a year of strenuous effort in productive teaching labor.

Much has been done to improve the teaching of Russian idiomatic speech among pupils at children's preschool establishments. More than 1,000 groups have been set up in the national kindergartens, where more than 27,000 small children are receiving their first lessons in the Russian language.

Favorable conditions for familiarization with a second mother tongue--Russian--have also been created in mixed kindergartens attended by more than 600,000 children of the local nationality.

Qualifications are growing among teachers who teach children conversational Russian. Some 95 percent of specialists have undergone advanced teacher training.

Preschool establishments still do not involve by any means all children, even though the numbers are growing with each passing year. It has therefore been decided to develop on a large scale a network of training or so-called "ABC" classes for children who do not attend kindergartens. Some experience has been gained in this regard. Last year, almost 60,000 children were trained in this way and this year 105,000 children are being prepared for school.

Nonschool establishments serve as a great support for improving the study of the Russian language by children of non-Russian nationality. Some 182 circles for deepening the study of the Russian language, in which more than 11,000 students from general education schools participate, are now functioning at recreation centers and clubs for young pioneers and schoolchildren.

A complex of measures for the long term through 1985 has been worked out by the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education. Much attention has been given in them to providing schools with qualified personnel. More than 23,500 teachers of Russian language and literature are now working in the national schools and about 86% of them have had higher education. More than 18,500 teachers with higher education are now laboring in the countryside. At the start of the 1979-1980 academic year the family of Russian language teachers was supplemented with almost 2,000 VUZ graduates.

All this has made it possible in many schools to divide classes into two groups in order to improve the quality of Russian language learning and teaching. This method of teaching schoolchildren will soon be practiced everywhere.

The number of mixed schools in which one of the teaching languages is Russian continues to grow. There are now more than 600 in the republic. Practice shows that the training of students in these kinds of schools promotes a better mastery of the Russian language.

Boarding schools and general education schools with more thorough studies of Russian language and literature are assigned a significant place in the Russian language training system. Since the 1976-1977 academic year in each of the republic's rayons classes for more thorough study of the subject have been organized in general education schools starting with the fourth grade. Their number is constantly increasing. Today more than 32,000 students are making a thorough study of the subject in 318 general education schools, and by the start of the new academic year the number of such schools will top 600.

A republic boarding school providing thorough study of Russian language and literature has now been successfully functioning for nine years. These kinds of boarding schools have also been opened in the oblasts.

The activity of such schools provides extremely positive results. The No 14 Rural Boarding School imeni M.V. Lomonosov in Payarykskiy Rayon, Samarkandskaya Oblast, can be cited as an example. Six Russian language laboratories have been set up here and there are several set of linguaphone equipment, television sets and so forth, which has made it possible for philologists to make extensive use of modern visual aides in their training practice starting from the seventh grade, and to teach a number of subjects in Russian.

It should be noted, however, that education workers in individual oblasts, rayons and cities are introducing new things too slowly. No boarding schools with deep studies of Russian language and literature have yet been opened in Syrdarinskaya and Surkhandarinskaya oblasts or the Karakalpakskaya ASSR even though they were earmarked for commissioning as long ago as 1975.

One condition for the further improvement of Russian language teaching is the strengthening of the material and technical base. Much has been done in this direction: all 8-year and secondary schools in the republic have a Russian language and literature room equipped with up-to-date technical facilities for teaching and visual teaching aids.

A great deal of attention is being given to the publication of literature in Russian. In recent years more than 30 titles with print runs totaling three million have been published in the series "The Library of the Uzbek Schoolchild."

The republic scientific methodological journal RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V UZBEKSKOY SHKOLE offers great methodological aid to teachers.

With each passing year there is a rise in the level of Russian language teaching among the national groups in the teacher training institutions, and the range of scientific research work on problems of teaching Russian language and literature in the national school is considerably expanded. This work is being done in all teacher training institutions in Uzbekistan, and also in VUZ's in the RSFSR and the Ukraine where the envoys of our republic are studying.

It goes without saying that all the successes achieved by the teacher of Russian are linked in the closest possible way with the invaluable help and support that they constantly feel from the Uzbek SSR Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government. And the successes are at hand. Whereas at the time of the 1970 All-Union Census 1,812,000 persons representing the various nationalities and peoples of Uzbekistan reported Russian was their second language, in 1979 the figure was 7,179,000.

CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Uzbek SSR Communist Party Central Comittee First Secretary comrade Sh.R. Rashidov has noted: "The ultimate goal in the study of the Russian language in the republic school is to master Russian as a second mother tongue, as a means of communication and the exchange of knowledge, thoughts and feelings."

9642
CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

EDUCATION MINISTER ON UZBEK PEOPLE'S INTEREST IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 17 Jun 90 p 4

[Article by S. Shermuhámedov, minister of education of the Uzbek SSR: "A Great and Powerful Tongue"]

[Text] Based upon great Lenin's eternal ideas, a mature socialist society shapes well-rounded individuals, the present and the future generations, in a planned and consistent fashion. The Russian language--the language of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the leading language within the honorable family of the fraternal Soviet peoples, the language of peace and progress, the language of the genial Lenin--fulfills a great and proud mission in this historical process, whose unshakable foundation is the Leninist principle of the equality of all nations and nationalities.

The desire of persons of all nationalities to study the Russian language is enormous. The interest of the Uzbek people and Uzbek young people in the Russian language, Russian literature and Russian culture is boundless. There is much truth in the statement by Vladimir Il'ich Lenin that "we see no need for the great and powerful Russian language to always be learned under the rod."

"Today," comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has said, "The Russian language is the language of friendship and coexistence for the peoples of the USSR." It was stated in the letter of welcome to the all union research and theoretical conference, held under this slogan, that "study of the Russian language by Soviet people of all nationalities is something to which great care and attention is devoted in our country." More than a year has passed since the all-union research and theoretical conference was held in Tashkent under the slogan: "The Russian Language: The Language of Friendship and Coexistence for the Peoples of the USSR." This has been a difficult and productive year. It has been a year of fruitful labor on the part of teachers to improve further and perfect teaching of the Russian language, a great and powerful means of communication among the Soviet people.

Just as the conference concluded, measures were set in motion to improve the teaching of the Russian language in national general education schools.

At the present time, work is being carried out, on a planned basis, in the area of the study of the Russian spoken language by pre-school age national children not knowing Russian. According to the 1980 plan it was foreseen that pre-school organizations would carry out education in the Russian language in 876 national groups. However, at the present time there are 1032 groups and 27,230 children in them. Thus the plan has been over fulfilled. In addition, more than 600,000 children are being educated in mixed kindergarten, which carry out education in Russian and other languages. We will further increase the number of kindergarten of this type in the future. where children have no difficulty with the two languages because they are very young and learn readily.

At the present time, effort is being made to provide kindergarten more adequately with technical education means and we are experimenting with teaching spoken Russian to children five years of age and up based upon pre-school supporting organizations.

We possess, at present, experienced cadres for teaching children spoken Russian and 95 percent have received a higher pedagogical education.

It is certain that even if we continue to increase the number of places from year to year, it will not be possible to accommodate all children in the kindergarten. For this reason we have discussed bringing into being a broad system of preparatory or "zero" grades. Experiments are now being carried out. In this way we prepared 59,000 seven year old children for school in 1979 and we are preparing 105,000 children today.

The Russian language is one of the most important subjects taught in the school education system of the Uzbek SSR. The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education, taking into consideration the important role of school education in the learning of the Russian language, has undertaken a series of measures, intended to perfect the teaching and learning of Russian in republic education institutions. Special emphasis is being placed, in particular, on providing experienced cadres for the schools. During the present academic year more than 23,500 Russian language and literature teachers are working in national schools. At the beginning of the 1979-80 school year 1954 young Russian language instructors were sent to republic schools, and to most rural settlements, with the aim of improving the learning and teaching of the Russian language in these national schools. It has become possible to teach Russian in grades 1-10 of rural schools. Last year the division of classes numbering more than 25 students into two groups for learning Russian was achieved in 62 percent of schools.

The success of students in mastering Russian will, in many ways, be dependent upon how the subject is taught in primary grades. In the Uzbek SSR special attention has been devoted to the problem of beginning Russian language education during the last year. As a result we have been able to have the Russian language taught by specialists in 31.5 percent of grades 1-3.

The number of mixed schools where Russian is one of the languages taught continues to grow. At present there are 600 of such schools in Uzbek. Naturally this makes possible improved learning of the Russian language, the bringing into being of the proper linguistic environment, and the achievement of an organic connection between subjects in teaching the Russian and mother tongues. The mixed type of school is considered a reliable and durable basis for internationalist education.

An important function in the system for learning Russian in the Uzbek SSR is assigned to boarding schools and general education schools, which provide intensive instruction in Russian language and literature. Beginning in the 1976-77 school year, classes were organized for intensive instruction in Russian, starting in grade 4, in every Rayon of the Uzbek SSR. Their number is increasing regularly. Today more than 32,000 students are studying Russian intensively in 318 general education schools. By the beginning of the 1980-81 school year the number of such schools will be more than 600.

In the past nine years boarding schools teaching Russian language and literature intensively have been active in the Uzbek SSR. Such boarding schools will be organized also in the oblast.

Such schools have shown positive results. The 14th Rural Boarding School imini M.V. Lomonosov in Päyäriq rayon of Samarkand Oblast can be taken as an example. Six Russian language laboratories have been equipped in this rural border school and several linguaphone sets, televisions and other technical education devices are available. These things made possible the utilization of modern display devices by Russian language teachers, their use for various purposes, not only during class but at times other than during formal lessons, and the teaching of special subjects in the Russian language starting in the 7th grade.

One important pre-condition for the further perfection of Russian language teaching is the strengthening of the material education base of this area of learning. The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education has devoted serious attention to this question. It has carried out much work in the period since the all union conference. All eight year and middle schools of the republic have Russian language and literature laboratories. They are provided with modern educational technology and teaching and demonstration handbooks.

Much attention has been devoted in the Uzbek SSR to the publication of literature in the Russian language. Some 3,000,000 copies of more than 30 titles have been published in the series "The Uzbek School Students' Library" in recent years. Including in this series are fine works of literature especially suited to the needs of school students.

The Russian language is being propagandized broadly in the press, on radio and television in the Uzbek SSR.

Russian language teaching standards in pedagogical educational institutions for national groups are being raised from year to year and scientific and

research work on the problems of teaching Russian language and literature in national schools is being carried out widely. This work is being carried out in all RFSSR, Ukrainian and Uzbek pedagogical institutions, where the young men and women of Uzbek are studying the great Russian language.

All the measures being carried out by the Central Committee of the Uzbek SSR Communist Party, the republic government, and the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education are proving very successful. This was also clearly shown by the last two all union population censuses. According to the 1970 census 1,812,200 persons of the various peoples and nationalities of Uzbek regarded Russian as a second language. On the other hand, their numbers increased to 7,179,700 in 1979. In terms of percentages, 14.5 percent of Uzbeks knew Russian well in 1970 while in 1979 49.3 percent of the Uzbek population knew international languages. The work of republic pre-schools, extra-school children's establishments, general education schools and pedagogical institutions, and all teachers and workers in people's education has been great and valuable in achieving this.

We have great hopes for the republic conference, which will take place on 17-18 June. This conference will sum up the work accomplished in the area of further perfection of the learning and teaching of the Russian language in republic schools, pre-schools, extra-school childrens' establishments and pedagogical institutions, make clear deficiencies and outline future plans.

We are sure that our success in making this conference productive and in achieving planned goals will be of great benefit to us.

As Sh.R. Rashidav, candidate member of the politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek SSR Communist Party has pointed out: "The final purpose of the study of the Russian language in national schools is the mastery of the Russian language as a second mother tongue, a means of communication, and an instrument for the exchange of science, feelings and opinions."

11,433
CSO: 1810

FORMING SOCIOPOLITICAL CONCEPTS IN PUPILS

Dushanbe RUSSKIY YAZ K I LITERATURA V TADZHIKSKOY SHKOLE in Russian No 2, Feb 80 pp 44-47

[Article by F. V. Povshednaya of Tadzhik State University: "The Shaping of Sociopolitical Concepts and Notions in Young School Children in Reading Lessons"]

[Text] The question of the shaping and assimilation of sociopolitical concepts and ideas in young school children is one of the most difficult in the methods of teaching Russian and in conducting reading lessons. This is explained by the fact that a clear and precise system of introducing and assimilating concepts for these subjects has still not been worked out.

For a long time the potential possibilities of the pupils in primary schools were clearly underestimated. At the same time, psychological and pedagogical research in recent years has shown that the abilities of young school-age children in developing definite sociopolitical notions in them are significantly higher than was usually felt and which had been used as the standard previously. Today's children at an age of 7-10 years are capable of very intense mental activity and of reasoning out and assimilating rudimentary political concepts and ideas. Precisely a consideration of the possibilities of young school children has made it possible to introduce a new 3-year more complicated program for the primary grades. This is a new program of not only instruction but also indoctrination. More fully than was the case previously it realizes the principles of linking instruction with life, with labor, with the practices of communist construction, and the principles of indoctrinating instruction. Thus, the new content of primary instruction has been a most important means for raising the level of communist indoctrination in the school children, and above all for the ideological and political indoctrination of the young school-age children.

In primary school ideological and political indoctrination can be described as a process of developing certain concepts and ideas of a sociopolitical nature in the children. In consistently observing the principle of accessibility, it is essential to acquaint the children with the policy of our party and the Soviet state, to develop communist conviction, and to instill a love and loyalty for the motherland, and a pride for its successes in communist construction.

For the purpose of studying the level of sociopolitical knowledge, the concepts and ideas with which the children enter school and for elucidating the sociopolitical vocabulary assimilated by them, in a number of the republic schools we have held talks with the teachers and Pioneer leaders and conducted personal observations of the children during lessons and extra curricular measures. An analysis has been made of the plans for indoctrinational work and the teachers' diary. Extensive use has also been made of such forms as questionnaire and sampling using a specially set program. The school children were asked: In what nation do you live? What city is the capital of the Soviet Union, and so forth. The answers to them made it possible to establish the knowleige and ideas which the junior school children have about society, the nation and the motherland. An analysis of the results of the questioning, the observations and talks with the first graders showed that even in preschool age the children acquire such sociopolitical concepts and ideas as motherland, party, Pioneer, our country, communism, and so forth. As a whole all the first graders were rather active. They were interested in those phenomena and events of social life which go far beyond the limits of their immediate childhood. The first graders have a good knowledge of revolutionary holidays, the names of V. I. Lenin and L. I. Brezhnev, and have definite notions about the events of human society, and not a single important sociopolitical event passes without their attention. And these events have a completely definite judgment. However the volume of sociopolitical knowledge and of concepts and ideas in the children varies, and the degree of their awareness is not the same. As a rule, the existing sociopolitical concepts and ideas are fragmentary, unsystematic, and their essence has not been analyzed. For this reason, in the process of teaching the children Russian and reading, the teacher must first of all put these concepts into a definite system, and provide a classification of the concepts and notions, having grouped them on a thematic basis.

In examining the process of the assimilation of sociopolitical concepts in terms of the nature of their relationship, it is essential to emphasize that a successful transition from one to another will occur only as a result of the joint efforts of the teacher and pupil. For this reason, in selecting the material for shaping various sociopolitical concepts and ideas, the teacher must give thought not only to what ways are to be used to most completely and clearly bring the essence of the concepts to the awareness of the pupils, but also how to being about the pupils' activeness. And this is possible under the condition of the consistent and purposeful observation of the principle of accessibility and developing in the school children new concepts and notions of a sociopolitical nature from lesson to lesson.

Among the numerous groups of basic concepts, ideas about nature are one of the most extensive. Notions about society, social phenomena and relationships are also a large and important group. They develop in the children from their ideas about the family, their rayon, city, motherland and the life of the Soviet people, about the historical past of our motherland, the revolution, the party and Lenin, and about the struggle for peace and for communism.

The experience of the teachers in the primary classes indicates that the development of all these concepts and ideas cannot be restricted to any one subject. Within a unified system of indoctrination and the all-round development of the personality, each subject of primary instruction represents an organic component of it. This is why it is very important that all the subjects be studied as interrelated. Throughout the entire program and through the mother language and Russian there runs the idea of instilling in the children a love for the socialist motherland, the finest moral qualities of a man in a developed socialist society, the development of the speech and thinking of the children, and their all-round development. An organic combination of instruction and indoctrination, the assimilation of knowledge and the development of the cognitive capacities of the pupils--these are the principles which are the leading ones in teaching mathematics in the junior grades. Indoctrination in the primary classes in lessons of fine arts and singing should contribute not only to the aesthetic development of the children, but also to the shaping of their moral and sociopolitical ideas and concepts. Physical culture lessons are a component part of the system of communist indoctrination for young school children, as they are aimed at the physical improvement of the children for the purposes of preparing them for life, for labor activities and for the defense of the motherland.

Thus, the content of all subjects of primary instruction makes it possible to develop the initial sociopolitical concepts and ideas, to instill the necessary abilities and habits for understanding the modern world and the surrounding reality, and to indoctrinate the pupils in a spirit of communist morality, thereby contributing to the all-round development of the personality of the junior school children.

In the instruction process reading lessons play a special role in the overall system of developing sociopolitical concepts and ideas in young school children. Reading lessons for children are a window into the world and into the area of human relationships. These are visible and instructive examples of high morality, collectivism and communist relationships. The studied material of artistic works contributes to developing in the pupils a love for the motherland and feelings of friendship and affection for all the peoples of our nation and for the workers of the entire world. This makes it possible to broaden and systematize the childrens' concepts about the life and activities of V. I. Lenin and about the role of the party, the Pioneer and Komsomol organizations, and the October Stars. Considering this, the best teachers of the primary grades, on the basis of the program materials and previously gained knowledge and actual observations of the pupils, endeavor to help them better see and recognize socialist reality, they tell the school children about the great deeds and feats of the Soviet people, and help them in profoundly and firmly assimilating such concepts as the motherland, fatherland and homeland.

The teachers carry out particularly important work in this area with the third graders, since the most important task of reading lessons in the third grade is to instill a love for the motherland in the school children. Along with this, they continue to develop in the third graders notions

Along with this, they continue to develop in the third graders notions about the surrounding world, our motherland and other countries. Let us demonstrate how this is carried out specifically using fragments of a lesson conducted by a female teacher in Middle School No 3 of Ordzhonikidzenabadskiy Rayon, Aleksandra Dmitriyevna Kurevleva.

Subject of the lesson: "Our Motherland."

Purpose of the lesson--to broaden the notions of the pupils about the motherland, to show the essence of the socialist motherland, and to develop the concepts about the motherland, fatherland and homeland.

The teacher, before explaining the new material on the motherland, asks the pupils a number of questions for the purpose of clarifying how the children understand the words motherland, fatherland and homeland:

1. Why are we proud of our motherland?

2. How do Soviet people relate to their fatherland?

3. What does it mean to love the motherland?

4. How do you understand the meaning of the words "do everything for the happiness of one's fatherland?"

The questions which the pedagogue asks teach the children to think independently, to reason, and draw conclusions. However, the replies of the pupils indicate that they inject different meaning into the concept of motherland, and not all of them correctly understand the essence of the words motherland, fatherland and homeland. Some students say that the motherland is our country, the Soviet Union. Others name their city, rayon, or village. In order that the pupils better understand the essence of the concept motherland, the teacher made the following explanation: "Children! The words motherland, fatherland and homeland are the dearest for each Soviet person. You should know that the concept motherland in the broad sense of the word means the Soviet nation, the motherland, the fatherland and the homeland, and in the narrow sense, these are our home areas, your town, rayon, village or city where you were born."

In the following lessons, in studying the poetry of N. Polyakov "My Motherland," the story of M. Il'in "Our Motherland" and the text of "To Live is to Serve the Motherland," Aleksandra Dmitriyevna gave great attention to showing the peoples concrete features of our multinational motherland. The children learned how the workers lived in our country before October, for what reason the Soviet people love their motherland, and why they vigilantly protect its frontiers and endeavor to add to its glory.

In preparing for the lesson, the teacher thoroughly analyzed the teaching material and chose vivid memorable facts which are close and accessible to the children. All of this helps to make the young school children patriots

of our motherland, and they recognize much that is of interest in the beauty of our nature and the spiritual beauty of the Soviet man. Gradually the school children recognize that in the Soviet Union there is no unemployment, and the peoples of all nationalities in our country are equal. They begin to be aware of what great work is carried out by the CPSU under the leadership of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, in the struggle for peace.

The pedagogue devotes a significant place to vocabulary work. Each new word is written on the blackboard, detailed meaning is given, and then the children copy the words in their vocabulary notebooks. In reading a story or poetry, without fail the teacher explains the meanings of turns of phrase, as well as unfamiliar and difficult phrases. On the given subject in the vocabulary notebooks there were the following words and phrases: Motherland, fatherland, homeland, socialist motherland, Communist Party, internationalism, communist labor, peace in the world, equality and fraternity of peoples, citizen, civil duty, hero, Hero of the Soviet Union, heroism of the Soviet people, patriot, Leninist party, Pioneers are young Leninists, fight for the cause of Leninism, three generations, collective labor and justice.

Thus, gradually, from lesson to lesson, in moving consecutively from the simplest concepts to the more complicated ones, the pupils approach an understanding of the profound meaning of the concept motherland. The work skillfully organized by the teacher helps to give the children a notion of the duty of the offspring of October to the motherland, it helps in firmly assimilating the contents of the studied material, it develops the creative activeness of the pupils, it shapes their sociopolitical concepts and ideas, and activates a sociopolitical vocabulary. As a result even in the first years of study in school, the school children gain sociopolitical concepts and ideas, and one of the most important tasks of the communist indoctrination of the younger generation is solved.

[illegible]: "Russkiy yazyk i literatura v tadzhikskoy shkole", 1980

[illegible]
[illegible]

TEXTBOOKS CRITICIZED FOR BAD TRANSLATION

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 May 80 p 2

[Article by A. Kurbanov, senior lecturer at the Tadzhik Polytechnic Institute, entitled: "Well, Just Guess!"]

[Text] The pupils at schools in our republic use standard textbooks in 3 languages: Tadzhik, Russian, and Uzbek. Unfortunately, not all the texts are of high quality.

I have before me "Khimiyai gayriorganiki," a chemistry textbook for use in the 9th grade of the Tadzhik schools, put out by the "Maorif" publishing house in 1977. The editor of the book was S. Orifova, the translator--U. Khamrayev. It is stated in the foreword that the translation corresponds to the seventh Russian edition of the chemistry text. But one need only glance at the Tadzhik text and he will find so many errors permitted by translator Khamrayev that one should not even begin to speak of any textual correspondence. For example, it is stated on page 93 that the transformation of gaseous fuel into solid is called...gasification. The teacher has to "correct" what is written. A. Mukhtarov, a teacher at the Ura-Tyubinskaya rural school, found himself in just such a difficult position, and he wrote a letter to our scholars.

The textbook contains many other errors and absurdities. It is stated on page 55 that nitric acid reduces, while the original reads that it "is reduced." On page 128 one finds an entire paragraph, for no real reason, which is not in the Russian original. It is shown on page 127 that both electrodes in an electrolyzer are cathodes. On page 156 we learn that iron displaces copper salts from water solutions of those salts, and it is stated on page 137 that rain water interacts with lime, dissolves it, and transforms it into carbonated water.

Sometimes the textbook asks a question which would be difficult even for a specialist to answer, let alone a pupil. For example, it is asked on page 74: "What mineral substances do you know?", "What are they composed of, and what properties do they have?" We refer to the original, and it all turns out to be much simpler: the pupil is required to indicate what mineral fertilizers he knows.

[illegible] many words of Arabic derivation, which are [illegible] Russian. The translator also gives certain words [illegible] meanings. For example, on page 75 the word "takhlil" means "to [illegible]," but on literally the next page this word is given the meaning "[illegible]." Certain words are so far removed from their normal usage that we must either consult special dictionaries or the Russian original.

Graphs, formulas, symbols, and equations for chemical equations (pages 138, 139) and others are badly distorted. Because of carelessness the diagrams fail to correspond to their purpose. For example, on page 41 a device is supplied for oxidizing ammonia rather than synthesizing it.

[illegible] on almost every page--errors and errors... We question whether [illegible] can really use such a book.

The issue of poor quality translation in secondary school texts has often been raised in the republic's papers, but unfortunately, the situation does not change. Preparation for the new school year is now underway. In all likelihood the textbooks will be re-edited. We must not permit such trash to again fall into the hands of our children.

We believe that the departments of our institutes of higher learning should review the translations of textbooks. Collective discussion of the [illegible] would unquestionably yield positive results.

[illegible]

BELORUSSIAN LANGUAGE NOT SUBJECT TO "RUSSIFICATION"

Minsk SVYAZDA in Belorussian 20 Jun 80 p 3

[Interview with Mikhail Romanovich Sudnik, corresponding-member of the BSSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute of Linguistics imeni Yakub Kolas: "Look Before You Leap..."]

[Text] Western voices and their echoes in the service of bourgeois propaganda have lately been noisily harping about how the unique national cultures of the Soviet peoples are allegedly disappearing. They have been especially diligent in fabricating concoctions about the "transformation," russification, and assimilation of languages.

"It hardly seems worth while to notice these concoctions of our ideological opponents," said BSSR Academy of Sciences Corresponding-Member and director of the Institute of Linguistics, M. R. Sudnik, in conversation with the SVYAZDA correspondent. "Whoever pays the band dictates the music, as the saying goes. The fact is, however, that the propaganda choir includes some loud voices claiming scientific validity. People calling themselves scholars have been publishing special works one after another which distort the true facts.

"Let us look at what's what. I will refer to familiar facts in the life of our own Belorussia.

"There are those in the United States and other bourgeois countries who are fond of prattling about the alleged decline of the national cultures in the USSR, adducing arguments which cannot stand up to scrutiny. Yet in this republic, 149 newspapers and journals are published in the language of the native population, amounting annually to more than 37.5 million copies. There are huge printings of works of art and other books, scientific treatises, and textbooks for schools and colleges. Numerous cultural and social institutions conduct proceedings in the native language, also professional and folk theaters, television, and radio.

[illegible] speak of a decline in a land where before the revolution 80 percent of the population was illiterate, yet today there are more than 7,000 schools with 150,000 teachers? Belorussia also has 13 institutions of higher learning, including three universities, training skilled cadres in its specialities. We have the BSSR Academy of Sciences, in whose numerous institutes and laboratories more than 15,000 scientists and scholars are conducting research. And how about the 20,000 libraries, 70 state museums, conservatories, two philharmonics, and national professional and amateur collectives?

If these western 'scholars' were seriously interested in scientific analysis and generalizations, they would hardly ignore the following facts in the cultural life of the republic: already translated into our language and published in huge printings are the most important classics of world literature, including 12 American, 15 British, and 28 French. Belorussians can also read in their own language books by 148 outstanding Russian writers and 19 writers representing other peoples of the USSR. At the same time, works by Belorussian authors are printed in millions of copies and translated in the other republics. Many of them have been translated into other languages of the world. Does this not testify to the topicality of the vital problems dealt with in our literature, and to its high artistic quality?

Such a level of national culture might well be the envy of any bourgeois state.

(Question) Mikhail Romanovich, language has always been one medium of expression of a people's culture. Under socialism, with spiritual growth and human development both individually and as a nation, language naturally becomes more refined, richer and more expressive...

(Answer) First of all, during the Soviet era the social basis of the Belorussian language has been radically expanded. Liberated from its confinement to a relatively short time it has risen above its dialects and now fully serves the broad segments of society: the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia, students in the schools. All this helps to perfect the arts, the press, the sciences, and literature, national in form, socialist in content, providing access to our native language to the most extensive community of Soviet and world culture. The establishment of universal compulsory education in the land, the extensive development of publishing trade, the ubiquity of movies, radio, and television, the mass development of folk theater, and the artistic creativity of the working people raise the national languages of the peoples of the USSR to a higher level and assure their role in the building of socialism.

All of this naturally fits the scholarly interest the world over in language as a medium of human communication. This is now being dealt with in the Academy of Sciences institute, departments (kafedry) in three universities, and all the pedagogical institutes. There are two issues of the journal BELARUSKAYA LINGVISTYKA per year. In just the last few years their

have been more than 500 published titles in basic scientific research. Among Bolgarskiia's linguistic scholars there are 11 USSR State Prize winners.

The development of a socialist society logically fosters contacts among the national languages. Nor did they ever exist in isolation from one another. And this kind of interaction takes place both on the dialect level and on the level of literary languages. The victory of Great October put an end to the era of prolonged cultural isolation of the peoples inhabiting our country. The Soviet era has liquidated national and territorial barriers and made all nations, their cultures and languages, equal; it has laid new social and ideological foundations for linguistic interaction and mutual enrichment.

[Question] Apparently this is displeasing to some in the West?

[Answer] Genuine scholars who are seriously interested in linguistic problems abroad never have anything bad to say about ongoing processes. But the so-called sovietologists look for any reason, any pretext to throw mud at the Land of October.

The CPSU program states: "Under conditions of fraternal friendship and mutual trust among peoples, the national languages develop on the basis of equality and mutual enrichment." But historically, the Russian language, without any coercion or force whatsoever, has become one of the important media of international relations in our country. It has become the native language of a significant portion of the USSR's population.

In short, the facts refute the fabrications of imperialist propaganda on all counts. I should like to advise such "specialists" to keep in mind a very good Bolgarskiia proverb: "If you don't know the water, look before you leap."

[illegible]
[illegible]

BELORUSSIAN COMMITTEE TO ADVANCE SLAVIC CULTURE

Minsk ZVIAZDA in Belorussian 15 Jun 80 p 4

[Article by Candidate of Arts Ya. Sokhar, secretary of the Belorussian SSR National Slavic Committee for the Study and Advancement of Slavic Cultures, under rubric "Literature, Art, Culture": "Slavs and the World"]

[Text] Among the world's many cultures, that of the Slavic peoples occupies an important place. Both in the past and in our own time it has played a vital role in world history. To make the cultural treasures of the Slavs accessible to other peoples, the General Conference of UNESCO in 1970 instituted a special project in Paris for the study and advancement of Slavic cultures, to run from 1971 through 1980.

Important events in the implementation of the Slavic project were the international symposium "The Humanistic and Social Significance of the Slavic Literatures" (Warsaw, 1972), international conferences in Moscow, Varna, and Berlin, and the MAVKSK [International Association for the Study and Advancement of Slavic Cultures] General Assembly (Zagreb, 1978).

All these events were actively participated in by Slavic scholars, historians, literati, and cultural and arts figures of Belorussia. They included BSSR Academy of Sciences Academician K. P. Buslov, BSSR Academy of Sciences Corresponding-Member Ya. M. Pamozov, Doctor of Historical Sciences A. P. Nastaulev, Doctor of Philology F. F. Kabashnikov, Candidate of Arts L. S. Mukasey, and Candidates of Philology A. I. Mal'dzis and L. M. Solovey.

But symposia and conferences were not the only events in the Slavic project. Scholars of many countries jointly prepared and published a series of booklets entitled "Outstanding Figures in Slavic Culture," dealing with the lives and works of Shevchenko, Karolina, Botev, Nezval, and others. They prepared a layout of a unique anthology of Slavic lyrics of the 19th and early 20th centuries, to include the best works of Slavic creativity. They prepared and published an album of ancient Slavic architecture. Scholars wrote hundreds of thematic and interpretive articles. All of these efforts were participated in by staff members of the BSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Art, Ethnography, and Folklore--Candidates of Arts T. Ya.

Corresponding Member V. P. Neshay, V. F. Shmatov, Yu. A. Yakimovich, and A. K. Lemeshka, and Junior Scientific Staff Member Ya. M. Sakhuta.

The UNESCO Slavic Project became an important element of the world-wide program to study world cultures. Implementation of it has proceeded along three main lines: History of Slavic cultures and their relations with other European and Oriental cultures; Slavic literatures; and the arts of the Slavic peoples. To encompass the whole complex of problems of Slavic cultures from antiquities to modern times, and to coordinate the efforts of specialists from various regions of the world, the 18th UNESCO General Conference (Berlin, October 1976) established the MAVRSK. USSR Academy of Sciences Corresponding-Member Professor D. F. Markov was elected president of the association.

The BSSR National Slavic Committee was created in early 1979, and includes outstanding scholars, writers, painters, artists, and cultural figures. Doctor of Historical Sciences S. V. Martsalev, director of the BSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Arts, Ethnography, and Folklore, was elected chairman. The committee is made up of four problem-thematic commissions: one for the comparative study of Slavic folklore (headed by Doctor of Philology K. F. Kabashnikov), one for the study of Slavic literatures (Doctor of Philology A. M. Adamovich), the role of Slavic cultures in the struggle for peace and the security of nations (BSSR People's Artist M. M. Yaromenko), and processes of mutual influence and mutual enrichment of Slavic arts (BSSR People's Painter A. K. Rembel').

The Belorussian National MAVRSK Committee and its problem-thematic commissions have done substantial work in a relatively short time. Committee representatives have taken part in international scientific conferences: "Present-Day Slavic Cultures: Development, Interaction, International Contacts" (Sofia, May 1979), and "Ethnic History of the Slavs and Ethnocultural Relations Among the Peoples of Central and Eastern Europe" (Wroclaw, September 1979).

In May, 1980, the committee took part in organizing and conducting a scientific conference at Minsk on the theme "Literature and Folklore." Scholars from Belorussia, the Ukraine, Leningrad, and other cities discussed papers such as "Folklore and Nationality in the Arts," "Characteristic Poetry in Folklore and Literature," "The Dynamics of the Folklore Process," and others. Materials of the conference will be published as a separate collection.

The Soviet MAVRSK Committee, along with the national committees, has worked out a broad program for the further study and advancement of the cultures of the Slavic peoples. Plans call for an international symposium "The Slavic Peoples and Byzantium." The following conferences are planned to deal with current problems: "The Role of Science in the Establishment of Slavic Statehood" (Prague, November 1980), and "Lusatian Culture in the Development of Slavic Culture" (Bautzen, GDR, November 1981).

Many excellent and essential projects are being implemented by the BSSR National Slavic Committee. Soon to appear in Paris is a book prepared by our comrades, "Cultural Policies of the Belorussian SSR." With the aim of popularizing the literary heritage of the Belorussian people in the broader world community, an international conference is planned in Minsk in 1982 on the theme "The Role of the Creativity of Yanka Kupala and Yakub Kolas in the Development of Slavic Literatures." This forum will be dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the births of these great bards of the Belorussian people. Prior to that date, plans call for publishing booklets in English and French concerning figures in Belorussian literature, under UNESCO auspices in Paris.

An important event in the development of contemporary Slavistics will be the International Congress of Slavists (Kiev, 1983). Already, the national committees are deeply involved in preparations for this important event. The congress will deal with three key topics: "Problems of the History of Slavic Cultures," "Problems of the History of Contemporary Slavistics," and "Bibliography of the Slavs."

4934
CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

NEW COLLECTION OF WORKS ON UKRAINE IN WORLD WAR II

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 May 80 p 2

(Article by N. Suprunenko, UkSSR Academy of Sciences: "So that the Feat Will Live Through the Age")

[Text] On the eve of the 35th Anniversary of the Victory over German Fascism a collection of documents and materials entitled "The Soviet Ukraine in the Years of the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945" has been published by the publishing house "Naukova dumka." This work was prepared by colleagues of the Institute of Party History attached to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, a branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSU Central Committee; the Main Archives Administration attached to the UkSSR Council of Ministers; the Institute of History of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; The Central Archives of the USSR Ministry of Defense, and the UkSSR Central State Archives of the October Revolution and Socialist Construction. The main editorial board consisted of the following: V.I. Yurchuk (chairman), Yu.V. Babko, V.F. Valeriano, D.F. Grigorevich, I.S. Grushetskiy, V.V. Gurkin, V.T. Dement'yev, V.I. Kabanov, Ya.Yu. Kondufor, A.I. Korniyenko, V.V. Kuz'menko, I.F. Kuras, S.I. Lutsev, A.G. Mityukov, P.K. Musiyenko, V.N. Nemyatyy (assistant chairman), P.T. Tron'ko, and A.F. Fedorov.

The collection consists of 3 volumes containing a total of 150 printer's sheets and contains approximately 1100 documents and materials as well as about 300 photographs all attesting to the leading role of the Communist Party in securing the victory over fascism to the invincible combat brotherhood and unity of the peoples of the USSR, and to the mass heroism and fortitude of the soldiers of the Red Army--the sons and daughters of all the peoples of the nation--manifested in the battle for Soviet Ukraine both in the days of the enemy's invasion and in the period of his expulsion, and to the military and labor contribution of the republic's workers in the active defeat of Hitler's invaders.

The collection is organized in a chronological order which corresponds to the periodization of the Great Patriotic War generally accepted in Soviet historical science.

In the first volume of the collection (the chief of the group compiling it is the chairman of the editorial board for that volume, D.F. Grigorovich) there are 370 documents and materials and 97 photographs encompassing the period of repulsing the perfidious attack of fascist Germany against the USSR and the preparation of conditions for a fundamental turning point in the war (22 June 1941-18 Nov 1942). They disclose the first measures of the Communist Party and Soviet government for organizing the repulsion of the aggressor, show the mass heroism of the Soviet fighters in the defensive struggle in the territory of the Ukraine and the activities of one of the fighting elements of the CPSU--the Communist Party of the Ukraine--in reorganizing the national economy for war and rendering comprehensive assistance to the front, in shifting the productive forces of the republic inland, and the development of a national war at the rear of the enemy.

From the first days of the war the Communist Party headed by the Central Committee acted as an inspiring and directing force of the Soviet people and their army and as combat organizers of the national struggle against the fascist invaders. The party directed the activity of all of the governmental, military and economic agencies as well as public organizations in the struggle with the aggressor and instilled in the heart of the Soviet people an unwavering belief in victory. It steadfastly followed the Leninist proposition that "once the affair has gone as far as war, then everything should become subordinant to the interests of the war, all internal life of the country should be subordinated to the war, not even the slightest variation on this point is permissable."

In order to illuminate the activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet government in working out and conducting the first measures in directing and organizing the repulsion of the aggressor and to illuminate the activity of the Soviet agencies and military command in organizing the repulse of the attack of the fascist troops on the Ukrainian territory, the compilers put together 378 documents, of which 76 are being published for the first time. Many of these documents attest to the fact that from the first days of the war the people and the soldiers of its army showed unparalleled heroism in the struggle with the fascist aggressors.

Exceptionally interesting in content in this connection are the political reports of [illegible] the Deputy Chief of the Political Department of the Southern Front, Regimental Commissar L. I. Brezhnev, to the Main Political Administration of the Red Army. These reports, which are concerned with the help of the civilian population to the front and concerning the combat experience of the 339th Rifle Division in the struggle against enemy tanks are being published for the first time.

The military and political directives of the command, the military councils of the fronts and of the armies as well as reports of the Army papers and others characterize the unity of the army and the people; and the activity of the local military organs in carrying out military operations on the territory of the Ukraine in the first period of the Great Patriotic War.

Along with measures directed toward increasing the military strength of the Red Army and the mobilization of all material resources of the country, the Communist Party gave a great deal of consideration to the development on temporarily occupied Soviet territory of the national struggle which played a significant role in the victory over the German-fascist invaders. The multifarious activity of the republic party organization in this direction is revealed in 86 documents.

In the second volume of the collection (the chief compiler is the chairman of the editorial board of the volume, V.N. Nemyatyy) includes 344 documents dealing with the period of the fundamental turning point of the course of the Great Patriotic War (19 Nov 1942-to the end of 1943). Such basic events are reflected in these documents as the beginning of the massive expulsion of the fascist aggressors from Soviet territory, the freeing by the Red Army of the left bank Ukraine and the battle for the Dnepr, the activity of the republic party organization in mobilizing the workers to render every possible assistance to attacking troops, and the further development of a people's war on temporarily occupied territory. The measures of the Communist Party and Soviet government in restoring the disrupted national economy and the brotherly assistance of the peoples of the USSR in the revival of the economy and culture of the republic are also shown here.

Revealing the mass heroism of the Soviet troops in the struggle to free the territory of the Ukraine from the German fascist invaders, the compilers have put 98 documents into circulation for the first time.

The resolutions of the military councils of the fronts (20 documents) describing their multifaceted activity are of great interest. They attest to the fact that the military councils not only consolidated in their hands the military and political leadership of the troops, but also carried out the functions of the organs of state power in localities placed under martial law, played a large role in organizing the material and technical supplying of the troops, organizing lines of defense, repairing communications and rendering assistance to the population of liberated regions.

It is impossible to read without emotion the political dispatches of the political department of the 6th Army to the Political Administration of the Southwestern front on the heroism and courage of the Soviet troops in the defensive battles at Kharkov. In it are mentioned the exceptional perseverance with which the fighters of the 25th Guards Rifle Division acted. The feat of the 13th Guards Rifle regiment under the command of that conformed to the Russian people, communist Lieutenant P.N. Shirenin particularly stood out. Twenty-five soldiers of this platoon repeated the immortal feat of the Panfilov heroes during the repulsion of the fascists' counteroffensive near Kharkov. The leading role of the communists in the battles for freeing the Ukraine from the German-fascist invaders is shown in all of the political dispatches (15 documents).

Fifty-seven documents of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and of party obkoms and gorkoms reveal the great, comprehensively planned work of the Communist Party in mobilizing the workers to render all possible assistance to the attacking troops and to revitalize the destroyed national economy in those regions freed during the course of the war. Among the documents characterizing the development of the people's war at the rear of the enemy, particular interest is offered by the resolutions of the underground Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee which are being made public for the first time.

Documents of the Bashkir, Chkalov, Kemerovso, Omsk, Karaganda, Tul'a, Novosibirsk, Chelyabinsk, Yaroslavsl', Sverdlovsk, Kustanay, and Leningrad obkoms of the All-Union Communist Party and the Moscow and Leningrad city party committees concerning the rendering of assistance by the workers of the USSR in the restoration of the economy and culture reveal the great friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union which was the source of that strength which helped the Ukrainian people in a short historical period of time to heal the horrible wounds of war and to rebuild the cities and villages out of the ruins and ashes.

The third volume (the head of the compiling collective is the chairman of the editorial board of the volume, P.T. Denisenko) includes materials and documents pertaining to the concluding period of the Great Patriotic War (1944-1945). They reflect the main events connected with the utter defeat of the fascist troops in the Ukraine and the conclusion of the Great Patriotic War: the activity of the party organizations and Soviet agencies of the Ukraine in mobilizing the workers to render help to the front; the mobilization of the people for the elimination of the consequences of the crimes of the fascist barbarians on the Ukrainian territory; the struggle of the workers to restore the national economy of the republic; the brotherly assistance of the peoples of the USSR to the Ukrainian people and the completion of the re-unification of the Ukrainian lands into a single Soviet state. There are 383 documents and materials, the majority of which are published for the first time, in this volume.

Of great importance are the documents included in the 3rd volume in which the causes and nature of the Great Patriotic War are analyzed, the heroism of the Soviet people at the front and at the rear is reflected in all its greatness, and the role of the Communist party as leader and organizer of the people's struggle with the fascist invaders is revealed, the volume contains a number of documents which discuss the concluding battles for the freeing of the Ukraine from the German-fascist invaders led by the large units and units of the 38th Army as part of the 1st Ukrainian front. In these battles the talent of the organizer of party-political work and Chief of the Political Department of the 38th Army, L.I. Brezhnev clearly revealed itself. He consistently was with the front line troops echelon displaying fatherly concern for the soldiers and personal bravery.

The documents convincingly attest to the fact that the inviolable brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR is the most valuable achievement of socialism, and the pledge of our future successes.

The published collection of documents and materials ("The Soviet Ukraine in the years of the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945") is an important contribution to the historiography of the Great Patriotic War. It has been greeted by historical researchers and by a wide circle of readers with great interest and gratitude.

NEGLECT OF HISTORICAL, CULTURAL MONUMENTS BY UKRAINIAN SOVIETS CRITICIZED

Kiev KUL'TURA I ZHYTTYA in Ukrainian 15 Jun 80 p 1

[Article: "In the Permanent Committees of the Supreme Soviet of the UkSSR"]

[Text] A session took place at the Committee on Culture of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet. The question of the work of state control offices and citizen organizations was examined concerning the execution of the Law of the Ukrainian SSR "On the Preservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments."

In the materials and reports submitted for examination by the director of the Secretariat group, deputy P. T. Tron'ka, and by the deputy chairmen of the Kiev and Chernigov Oblast Executive Committees, L. I. Khoruzhaya and V. M. Pronikova, it was noted that in the oblasts measures for carrying out the requirements of the legislation on this question were in effect, and that systematic work was taking place on the care and preservation of historical, architectural, archeological, artistic and documentary monuments, and on the immortalization of the working, revolutionary and military feats of the Soviet people. Thus, action has been initiated to designate and accept for safekeeping to ensure their preservation; and to place them under the patronage of the community. More attention has been devoted to reconstruction, repair and conservation of historical and cultural objects, use of historical premises and architectural structures, and, in particular, museum expositions, thematic exhibitions, and concert-music halls have been organized in them.

Along with this, properly evaluating the work that has been done, the deputies-committee members I. O. Gorodnyy, L. M. Romanyuk, V. P. Mushynets'ka, O. O. Serdyuk, committee chairman B. I. Olivnik, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet V. S. Shevchenko drew attention to a number of cases in which the soviets of people's deputies, their executive and regulatory organs charged for the preservation and use of historical monuments, have not fully accomplished the execution of the Law. Executive committees of local soviets still weakly coordinate the work of organizations, enterprises, and establishments in the practical

implementation of the legislation's requirements; do not thoroughly organize [illegible] work; rarely hear these problems at their meetings or bring them under review of the sessions. Insufficient attention is devoted to them even by the permanent committees of the soviets.

Here and there conditions established by legislation and the system for state accounting and preservation of historical and cultural monuments have been violated. The work to designate and account for local treasures is carried out poorly. Not all monuments are placed expeditiously under state [illegible]. Preservation placards have not been placed on all historical-memorial buildings. Nearly one third of the archeological monuments in Chernigovskaya Oblast and one half in Kievskaya Oblast do not have preservation markers. In many cases preservation zones and zones for regulated construction have not been designated.

In the adopted decree concrete recommendations directed toward eliminating [illegible] inadequacies in the designation, preservation and use of historical and cultural monuments have been specified.

N. F. Manovlo informed the committee on the course of recommendations to introduce Soviet rituals into the Ukrainian SSR.

[illegible] Chairman of UkSSR Gosplan B. G. Tsomaya, directors of various republic ministries and agencies, and responsible workers of the staffs of the Presidium of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet and the UkSSR Council of Ministers took part in the work of the committee.

[illegible]: 1811

REGIONAL

LETTERS ATTACK WESTERN LIFE, UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS

[illegible] SVIT'SYA VISTI in Ukrainian 17 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by A. Radchuk: "The Sun Cannot Be Covered With a Palm"]

[Excerpt] Thousands of western Ukrainian peasants left their native land a half a century ago and crossed the ocean in search of a better fate. Each of them dreamed that he will come back to the Ukraine. Only a few individuals were able to do that. What about the others? The fate of many can be glimpsed from the letters they send to the Ukraine. Quite a few of these letters were given to me by friends who asked that I publish them in the paper: Let the people know how our relatives really live in this praised "free world."

...You are probably surprised, brother, that I ask you all these questions about events under the new regime and about the economic conditions of the people in our native land. I do this because there are many liars here, Ukrainian bandits--Bandera followers and other traitors who murdered their people and later escaped here under the guise of refugees. They tell us that your children are given horsebrew to drink because there is no milk. Men own only one pair of pants and the women only one skirt. People are not allowed to have more clothes. These despicable characters say that lice crawl all over people like ants over anthills because there is no soap to be found anywhere. When you ask for soap in the store, you are told that you're stupid! Soap is only for the privileged and not for working people. They also insist that when you go to an office and speak your own language, you're told: "Speak Russian, or we'll send you to Siberia, they will teach you to speak Russian there."

I showed your letter to one of those despicable characters; he said that it's all lies, and whoever wrote it must be some kind of a commissar.

You write, brother, that a kilogram of bread costs 10 kopeks. We pay 55 cents (more than half a dollar) per pound (400 grams) although there is a lot of wheat...

There are a great many things in the stores here stacked up to the ceiling. The same is true of food. But when you look at the prices, your stomach growls.

You're lucky if you have a corner of your own, but when you don't you have to pay rent and with what is left buy food that the stores sell for cats or dogs."

Recently a group of Canadians, formerly from Bukovina, visited Lvov. In the beginning they were quite reserved. Later we learned why.

"Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists," told our guests , "tried very hard to dissuade us from visiting our fatherland. They even tried to intimidate us saying that as soon as we arrive in the Soviet Union we would be immediately sent to Siberia."

"We were told that the native language is not heard in Ukraine now. Lies! We hear Ukrainian in the streets, in stores, theaters, higher educational institutions and nursery schools..."

Episodes of anti-communist hysteria have occurred one after another in the United States, Canada, Australia and several other capitalist countries. There was a noisy campaign because of the new Soviet law on citizenship. People who planned to visit their native land were told that they may not be allowed to return. The Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists worked on this especially hard. But our enemies were unsuccessful in this campaign also.

"I didn't believe the nationalists," said Matviy Vashchynshyn, a teacher from the Australian town of Adelaide, "and came to the Soviet Union. I visited my native village Kulychkiv in the Lvov area. I saw the Soviet reality and I must say that it is completely different from the way it is presented on the pages of the bourgeois press. People in the Ukraine live well and happily."

"Fighters" for "human rights" are not silent yet in capitalist states screaming about the lack of rights and freedom in socialist society, all the time praising the bourgeois way of life. This is what Taras Kuleba writes about it to a relative, Palazhka Kuleba in Pidyarkiv, Peremyshlyanskiy Rayon in the Lvov area:

"The average Americans are convinced that the United States is on the brink of bankruptcy. Unemployment. Food prices are continuously rising. Money is devaluated. Robberies, murders [occur] every day. That's our reality. Perhaps your papers write about this also but your probably think that it is propaganda only. But that's how it actually is--there

are many unemployed in the country, especially among the young. To exist somehow, the young steal and rob. Most often the victims are older people who cannot defend themselves. To avoid commotion or a call for help, the victim is injured or killed.

Your aunt and I were also victims of thieves. Once on the street in broad daylight a youth stole your aunt's purse and escaped after beating her up. Another time, a purse and camera were grabbed from us by a youth who rode an elevator with us. One morning when I was going to work, three unknown to me individuals pulled me to an isolated area. Fortunately, a car stopped beside us and the thieves fled.

Your aunt does not leave the house by herself now and in the evening we do no leave our apartment at all."

Nanna Danylevych from Parma, Ohio [also] sends sad news to her sister, Kateryna Bobulyak, who lives in Zashkovchi village in Gorodotskiy Rayon, in the Lvov area:

"Things are terribly expensive here now, taxes are high, various insurance premiums including death insurance. Burial costs are between 3,000 and 6,000 dollars.

Half of my husband's earnings go for various taxes...our Bohdan spent eight days in the hospital for which we paid 1,500 dollars, 577 dollars to the doctor and 277 dollars for anaesthesia."

...A letter with the above contents [omitted] was obtained by the Lvov resident, P. Kohutov, from a relative in the United States. This letter as well as others show that average Americans and Canadians realize where the truth is, where there are lies, who wants peace and fights for it, and who harbors gloomy intentions against humanity.

9441
CSDC 1811

SWEDISH PAPER ON LITHUANIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 22 Jun 80 p 21

[Article by Staffan Teste]

[Text] After 7 years of imprisonment in Siberia he is a rehabilitated caretaker of souls in the unfree Catholic church in Lithuania.

We met him by chance in Peter Paul Cathedral in Vilnius after a long search on our part for a priest.

No one wanted to tell us where a priest lived. Instead we met suspicion and a certain amount of fear. Although not from a couple of younger men who refused to answer our questions but discreetly followed us around during our wanderings through the district. One of the men, a "tourist" with a camera, claimed he did not know Russian--a compulsory subject in Lithuanian schools.

We ran into him again when we returned to the church. The man with the camera tried to look as if he had never seen the cathedral before and this time he followed us inside.

The priest, Antanas Dilys, took us into the sacristy for a chat. The camera man did not follow us but disappeared. We never saw him again but he was replaced by others.

Wherever we went in Vilnius, the present capital of Lithuania, or Kaunas we sensed the lack of freedom. Maybe that's the idea. Lithuania is a republic most journalists pass by. People there aren't used to dealing with the press.

And it isn't popular to ask as we did to meet representatives of the Catholic Church in Lithuania. It is known as one of the most active protest groups in the Soviet Union. Therefore the official authorities

wouldn't give us any help either in meeting priests in the Catholic Church in Lithuania.

Restricted

The authority for church activity is the council on religious affairs in Moscow. This group gladly sets up and coordinates good-will church trips in the Soviet Union.

But when we wanted help in making church contacts in Lithuania during our Baltic trip we felt we were "restricted" in our choice which did not include churches in Latvia or Estonia either.

But at last we were given the telephone number of a person who turned out to be away during the period when we were in Lithuania.

The external pressure on the Catholic Church could be felt in the air while we were standing there in the sacristy. The priest had no way of checking up whether or not we were the people we said we were. He was friendly and answered all our questions cautiously. We learned later that he spent 7 years in Siberia during the Stalin period.

Protest Letters

"We have no problems now," said Antanas Dilys who also denied that any priests were prevented from doing their jobs, something the Catholic Church was at odds with Soviet authorities over on several occasions during the 1970's.

In 1971-72 more than 17,000 Catholics in Lithuania signed protest letters directed to party chief Leonid Brezhnev concerning the trials and prison sentences of three priests. This was the most widespread protest action carried out in the entire Soviet Union.

The lack of religious literature led 16,498 people to sign a protest letter concerning this issue.

"This May a new printing of the Catholic catechism will come out," said Antanas Dilys. Some 60,000 copies are being printed and it is the first time since World War II that this work has been reissued.

Each new edition of church literature is often only a drop in the ocean. In 1972 the New Testament was reprinted for the first time since World War II. There was one copy for each priest plus two copies for each church with a few extras for the congregation. In 1977 60,000 copies were printed of a prayer book, the fourth or fifth edition since the war, and they hope another edition will come out next fall.

Underground Publication

The Catholic Church has also translated a missal from Latin to Lithuanian. They are awaiting approval from the Pope in Rome before applying for permission to have this book printed.

An attempt has also been made to issue a separate newspaper but so far permission for this has been denied by the Soviet authorities.

In talking to representatives of the Lithuanian Catholic Church we mentioned only legal literature. In reality since 19 March 1972 an underground publication, LITHUANIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH CHRONICLE, has been distributed. Over 26 issues of this publication have reached the West this far.

From the outside the Catholic Church looks strong. People flock to masses, especially to those in Lithuanian. In Peter Paul Cathedral Lithuanian and Polish masses are held. Even though there are few men among the faithful they are active. And many Lithuanian boys join the choirs.

The women, in the majority in the church here as they are at Russian Orthodox services, are more apt to bring their children with them. The children have a special section in the church.

But not even in their own churches can Catholic priests exercise full control. At the mass where we had been granted permission to take pictures if we did so discreetly a man suddenly pushed his way through the congregation, took out the same camera the "tourist" had used the day before and photographed us.

Camera Combat

When the DAGENS NYHETER photographer snapped a picture of the "disturber of the peace" the "camera combat" was noticed by several people in the church who turned toward the man with the camera.

Those who stood around him began to sing louder and louder. The man with the camera who was not singing and, as it turned out, had no idea when to kneel and when to rise during the ceremony became more and more nervous.

When the mass was over he grabbed his briefcase in which he had stuffed his camera, pushed his way out through the priest's doorway and disappeared.

Afterward the Catholic priests said they had not observed any man with a camera among those attending the mass....

The Catholic Church in Lithuania is fighting against time. It is estimated that each year 40-45 of the many old priests in Lithuania die.

Seminary

Since Lithuania was incorporated into the Soviet Union two of the three seminaries for priests have been shut down and just a few years ago only 10 priests a year could be ordained after passing their seminary exams.

Lithuania's only Catholic seminary for priests is in Kaunas, the capital of Lithuania when it was an independent state, 1920-40.

We found our way to the walled school for priests on our own after the guide from the Soviet travel agency, Intourist, told us she wasn't used to taking tourists there. Inside the gateway we saw an unusually well-kept yard for the Soviet Union with several residential units. One of them, a new one, had small pleasant balconies. On the other side of the yard was a church in the process of being restored.

"Today we have 82 students," said Vice President Naiciunas Nytautas. "We built a new residential hall 2 years ago for 30 people. Now we have enough room to accommodate 100 people.

"We hope to be allowed to accept more than 90 students for our five courses. Then we could turn out about 20 new priests a year. If the number of students reaches 100 that should be enough for Lithuania. About 90 percent of all the priests now active came out of this seminary after the war. Today our priests are younger and the death rate is lower."

The vice president also told us that it is easier now to handle admissions. The Catholic Church proposes likely candidates to the seminary and then asks the authorities to permit them to attend.

"Most now enter on their first application and if they don't they get in the second time," he said.

But it is also necessary not to reduce the ordination of priests in the Catholic Church in Lithuania any further. A simple calculation confirms this. According to the seminary's own estimate there are around 422 churches in Lithuania with 711 active priests.

9574
CSO: 3169

AZERBAIJANI SHRINES ATTRACT PILGRIMS

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 5, May 80 pp 31-33

[Article by A. Fatulla Ogly, Baku: "Simple Secrets of Holy Graves"]

[Text] The worship of holy places is one of the widespread manifestations of the religiosity of contemporary Moslems. Of course, in our country today pilgrimage is not at all on the scale on which it was, for example, three or four decades ago. Nevertheless, it is on a scale not negligible enough to be ignored. In most cases holy places are connected with superstitions emanating from the survivals of primitive magic and from the belief in the healing force of all kinds of "holy" graves, stones, trees and so forth. For example, there are several dozens such places in Azerbaijan. Not all of them are equally popular. Many attract quite a negligible number of pilgrims, but others continue to remain centers of active religious propaganda and sources of spread of superstitions. This phenomenon is not unequivocal. Probably, historians, religious experts, ethnographers and medical men should analyze it. However, some conclusions of reflections on pilgrimage suggest themselves.

Strange as it may seem at first glance, the popularity of holy places among believers points to a decrease in the degree of general religiosity and makes it possible to speak of its certain superficiality. Many pilgrims are people who, although they believe in the existence of Allah, do not know the dogma, do not go to the mosque regularly and, possibly, do not even say the namaz. For them a visit to holy places, for all practical purposes, is the only way of expressing their religiosity and showing that they belong to the Moslem faith. As a rule, they make a pilgrimage either on the days of religious holidays, or when their personal or family life is unsuccessful, when they have problems at work and when their health is shaken. Then they go to holy places to pay their respect to them and to ingratiate themselves with Allah through them. Pilgrims can rarely pray as prescribed by Islam and not many can read even a special prayer--ziyaratname. Nevertheless, holy places continue to stir up and sustain religious feelings and often arouse religiosity among people who, before visiting such places, were passive with respect to Islam.

The predominance of women is the most characteristic feature of pilgrimage to holy places. In our regions women have traditionally met their religious needs basically in this way for a long time. This tradition is also alive today. Believing women bring their children who, of course, get accustomed to supernatural ideas from infancy. Thus, pilgrimage to holy places continues to remain one of the basic sources of reproduction of religiosity in subsequent generations. The legends that surround "holy" graves, stones, trees and mountains, with all their primitiveness, greatly captivate children's minds.

Holy places are also convenient fields of activity for all kinds of charlatans. The self-styled keepers of "holy" graves cleverly and consciously cheat pilgrims and take advantage of their ignorance and naive faith. I often observed how such speculators in religion, knowing that pilgrims were not familiar with the dogma, forced them to perform ridiculous rituals, which not only made no sense, but had no connection to Islam.

Many holy places have appeared in Azerbaijan comparatively recently in abandoned cemeteries, where there are many old tombstones and mausoleums. Enterprising dealers pass them for the abodes of the spirits of holy men and, grossly violating Soviet legislation on cults, build near them, without the permission of local Soviet bodies, places of worship and organize collective praying.

For example, the holy place of Soltan khalach piri emerged in this way near the village of Nyugyadi Kazmalary in Kubinskiy Rayon. A certain Tavat Veysal kyzy Seidova appeared there 20 years ago. She declared that the holy Soltan, whose spirit cures all diseases, including infertility, was buried in one of the graves in the abandoned cemetery. Her accomplices organized publicity and soon Soltan's grave became popular. Seidova's income grew. A place for pilgrims was built near the grave and a small house for the keeper was erected not far from there. "Holy" water and "holy" earth were sold there and diseases were "cured" by fanatical methods, the people longing for recovery being forced to perform humiliating rituals. Fanatics actively popularizing the fiction about the supernatural protection that can be received from the holy Soltan also appeared. Some pious Moslems began to bury their dead relatives near Soltan khalach piri. Thus, the old cemetery became the center of spread of preposterous superstitions and inflamation of religious sentiments and an unhealthy atmosphere began to flourish there.

This lawlessness lasted quite a long time owing to the surprising indifference and carelessness of local officials and the total inaction of organizers of atheistic work. It turned out that, evading the authorities, Tavat Seidova arbitrarily opened the cemetery that had been inoperative for a long time and obvious parasites made a fortune there, blatantly cheating people. The administrative bodies of Kubinskiy Rayon, although late, took the matter into their hands. Those that violated the law were punished and atheists began to engage in explanatory work with pilgrims on the absurd fiction. In practice, pilgrimage to there has now stopped.

However, the history of the appearance of this holy place forces us to ponder over the many problems of our atheistic propaganda and work on the observance of legislation concerning religious cults.

We can mention more than one reason why such "holy" graves and other objects of worship can flourish and attract believing people for some time. In connection with this there are also various ways of counteracting this phenomenon. Our experience shows that constant control over the observance of legislation on cults and a discussion of the true history of every holy place are the most necessary and effective ways. A combination of these measures always leads to a sharp decrease and then to a complete cessation of pilgrimage.

It is not difficult to find out the truth about holy places. One needs only to look at history, sometimes remote, but often quite recent, a little bit and clarify and compare certain facts, and the legends attracting pilgrims will be reduced to ashes. Propagandists must know such facts well and build their work on specific data, not on general arguments (it makes no sense to believe in holy men and in the miraculous force of their graves, stones, trees and so forth). Unfortunately, this obvious point is not always taken into consideration. There are too few publications devoted to the investigation and disclosure of the true history of holy places and there are not many atheist lecturers who expose these "sacred things."

For example, here is an instructive story. At the cemetery of the Mashkhan village in Azerbaijan there is the "holy" grave of Seid Akhmed piri, which attracts many pilgrims. It would have never been "holy" if not for the impressive tombstone with Arab inscriptions engraved on it. It is well known that Arab letters, especially those written by skillful experts, have a magic meaning for the Moslem--after all, the Koran is written with these letters! At the end of last century some enterprising people declared that Akhmed, the person buried there, was a holy man and that the prophet Mohammed protected him as one of his descendants. This was allegedly stated by the inscription on the stone, where, in addition to this, there were sayings from the Koran. Next to the grave a building was erected where pilgrims could pray and rest. Everything proceeded in a way customary in these cases. People hoping for "Akhmed's help" in their affairs came there, leaving money and things in gratitude.

This place has remained famous to this day. The streams of pilgrims sometimes diminished and sometimes intensified depending on the keepers' activity. What are the tasks of the propagandists of atheism, who are to engage in work here? First of all, they should have found out the content of the inscription on the stone. It only stated that the rich feudal lord Sultan Akhmed, who died at a young age in 1598, was buried there. All the rest--Mohammed's protection, the family relationship with Mohammed allegedly indicated on the stone and the sayings from the Koran engraved on the stone especially in connection with this--was invented to attract pilgrims, to whom all this should be explained.

Behind every holy place there is some mystification, some legend, combined with the knowledge of local characteristics and the psychology of believing people, who are not quite educated, and often a clever deception as well.

In the vicinity of Baku, in the village of Buzovna, there is a mausoleum containing a stone with a depression reminiscent of a man's footprint. The legend says that this footprint was left there by the fourth Arab caliph--Imam Ali--a first cousin of the prophet Mohammed. The place is called "Ali-ayagi"--Ali's footprint. This imam is especially revered by the believers of the Shiite trend in Islam, who predominate in Azerbaijan. People go to this mausoleum with requests to Ali and leave offerings--things, money and other gifts--to the imam. When someone explains to the pilgrims that Imam Ali, who lived more than 1300 years ago, never left Arabia and was never in Azerbaijan, they answer that such a holy man as Ali thought nothing of being where he chose to be at night, leaving a footprint and returning to Arabia. This is the usual logic of the believer--facts do not always convince him.

However, there is evidence of the true origin of the depression on the stone made many centuries after the death of Imam Ali. Eyewitnesses told this to the old actor Guseynkuli Sarabskiy and he reported this in his book "Staryy Baku" /Old Baku/ (Baku, 1958, in Azerbaijani).

A Shiite from Iran came to these regions last century and settled as a hermit near the sea. One day, when resting on the shore after bathing, out of boredom he engraved a man's footprint in a soft piece of rock. Soon he began to tell everyone that in his sleep he saw Imam Ali passing by this place and, when he woke up, he discovered his footprint on the stone. People believed him, built a mausoleum on this Ali's "footprint" and began to bow to it. Replacing each other, clever mudzhavirs--keepers--attached themselves to this place and collected suitable contributions from naive people who came there with their troubles and with hopes for help...

Undoubtedly, this information on the Ali-ayagi holy place would be useful to atheists. However, as was clarified at the scientific and practical conference devoted to atheistic work, which was held in Azerbaijan recently, most propagandists do not have this information or other data on holy places (for example, on the Seid Akhmed piri grave). Efficient educational work is impossible without them.

The overwhelming majority of so-called holy places in Azerbaijan are visited rarely or not at all. However, these places also need attention, because they can become centers of spread of various superstitions among the population. For example, we know of cases when with the connivance of the representatives of local Soviet bodies and the indifference of atheists clever parasites transform even the people's cultural monuments into places of pilgrimage. This happened with an architectural monument of the 14th Century--the mausoleum in the city of Barda--with another architectural monument--the Asafkef Temple on the territory of Babekskiy Rayon—

with the Karzasar Temple built in the village of Vanklu in Mardakertskiy Rayon in the 13th Century and with the octahedral and rectangular mausoleums (16th Century) in the village of Agbil' in Kubinskiy Rayon. These facts indicate that attention to places considered holy by believers must not be lessened even if there is no pilgrimage to them at a given moment.

The holy place of Babaratma piri functioned actively in the small locality of Babaratma in Shekinskiy Rayon before 1973. The great number of fragments of tombstones with Arab letters was the reason why pilgrims were attracted to this place. Enterprising Moslems inspired by the fanatic Allakhyar Dzhabarov made a narrow manhole out of them and declared that women who wanted to become mothers must squeeze themselves through it. Afterwards the pilgrims were given a "medicine" to drink: "holy" earth diluted in a glass of water from an irrigation ditch. The self-styled mullahs read prayers for a considerable amount of money, engaged in a compulsory collection of money for the holy place and conducted active religious propaganda.

The representatives of the Shekinskiy Rayon Executive Committee and the members of its commission for assistance for the control over the observance of legislation on religious cults had to do a great deal of work in order to expose the charlatans. This is an example of the advantage taken by smart people speculating in religious feelings of the neglect in atheistic propaganda and, especially, of the diminished work by Soviet bodies on the control over the observation of legislation on religious cults. They not only restore old, so-called holy, places, but build new ones and create and spread absurd legends.

Pilgrimage to illegally existing holy places cannot cease by itself. A whole complex of work among the population is needed. Educational activity, medical propaganda and in a number of cases improvement in medical services, not only atheistic propaganda, are needed. At the same time, special attention should be drawn to work among women, who, as already stated, constitute the majority of the visitors to holy places and bring children with them, filling them with religious ideas and teaching them to pray.

Now, owing to efficient measures taken by Azerbaijan's republic and local Soviet bodies, many self-styled keepers and mullahs have stopped their activity and the control over the observance of legislation on cults and the protection of cultural monuments have intensified. However, these cases can be repeated.

Intensification of atheistic work among the population and of the control over the observance of legislation on cults in combination with other means of communist education contribute to the fact that many centers of superstition, unhealthy atmosphere and ignorance called holy places have ceased to function in Azerbaijan.

COPYRIGHT: "Nauka i religiya", 1980

11,439
CSO: 1800

MOLDAVIAN EDICT ON COMPULSORY TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLICS

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 25 May 80 p 3

[Ukase of the Presidium of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet on the Compulsory Treatment and Labor Rehabilitation of Chronic Alcoholics]

[Text] The Presidium of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet decrees:

1. To establish that chronic alcoholics must undergo a full course of special treatment in the general public health medical institutions at the place of their residence.

Chronic alcoholics who refuse voluntary treatment or who continue to become intoxicated after treatment and who violate labor discipline, public order and the rules of the socialist community, regardless of the measures taken under disciplinary, social or administrative procedures, are to be sent to medical-labor preventoriums for compulsory treatment and labor rehabilitation for a period from 1 to 2 years.

2. The question of the remanding of chronic alcoholics to the medical-labor preventoriums is to be examined by the rayon (city) people's court upon the petition of the public organizations, labor collectives and state bodies with a medical ruling on the necessity and possibility of employing compulsory treatment at an open court session within a period of not over 10 days from the summonsing of the person designated in the petition, and in the necessary instances, with the participation of representatives from public organizations, labor collectives and the state bodies which initiated this petition.

The ruling of the court is to be carried out by the internal affairs bodies no later than 10 days from the date it is handed down.

3. The internal affairs bodies are responsible for the preparation and dispatching of materials to be reviewed in the court.

Persons for whom a petition has been initiated for compulsory treatment and labor rehabilitation, in the event of refusing to appear for a medical

examination or at the court, are to be apprehended by the employees of the internal affairs bodies.

4. The length of stay in the medical-labor preventorium for persons remanded for compulsory treatment and labor rehabilitation is to be counted from the moment of their arrival at the preventorium.

5. With the refusal of treatment by persons who are in the medical-labor preventorium, the length of their stay upon the request of the preventorium administration based upon a medical statement can be extended by the rayon (city) people's court at the location of the preventorium, but for not more than 1 year.

6. For persons sent for the first time to the medical-labor preventorium, upon the request of the preventorium administration based upon a medical statement, upon the condition of completing the special course of treatment, exemplary behavior and a conscientious attitude toward labor, the rayon (city) people's court at the location of the preventorium can shorten the length of stay, but not more than one-half. The reduction of the term is not applied to persons who are sent for a second time to a medical-labor preventorium.

Persons who are in a medical-labor preventorium, in the event of a severe illness which prevents their further stay at the preventorium, can be released ahead of time from compulsory antialcohol treatment by the rayon (city) people's court at the location of the preventorium, on the basis of a ruling of the treating physicians of the preventorium and approved by the local general medical institution.

7. The rulings of the court on the questions listed in articles 2, 5 and 6 of the current Ukase are final and cannot be appealed, but they can be protested under supervisory procedures.

8. The court ruling for remanding a person to a medical-labor preventorium is the basis for his dismissal from work without pay.

The length of stay in the medical-labor preventorium does not interrupt the length of employment and is counted in the overall length of employment. Leave for this period is not granted.

From the wages or pension of the person kept at the medical-labor preventorium within the established procedure withholdings are made to cover the expenses of his upkeep in the preventorium, and also other withholdings are made on general grounds.

Persons in a medical-labor preventorium keep the right to their housing at their permanent residence.

Job placement for persons returning from the medical-labor preventoriums as a rule is carried out at the place of their previous employment and is entrusted to the executive committees of the rayon or city soviets.

9. Escape from the medical-labor preventorium or on the way to the preventorium is punished in accord with Article 201 of the Moldavian Criminal Code.

10. Persons condemned to imprisonment for a crime committed in a medical-labor preventorium or prior to admission to it after the people's court has handed down a ruling on compulsory treatment for this person is to undergo this treatment at the place of incarceration. If the period of compulsory treatment set by the court exceeds the period of punishment in the place of incarceration and the special course of compulsory treatment has not been completed, the convicted person after serving the penalty, with a medical ruling on the necessity and possibility of this treatment, is sent to the preventorium for the unserved period of treatment.

11. Persons who have undergone compulsory treatment are obliged to register at the general medical insitution at their place of residence or place of work, and are to undergo follow-up treatment the duration of which is determined by the physician. In the event of the refusal of treatment, such persons can be brought to the general medical institution by employees of the internal affairs bodies.

12. The following are not to be sent to medical-labor preventoriums:

1) Persons suffering from chronic mental diseases, invalids of the first and second groups, pregnant women and nursing mothers, as well as persons with severe illnesses which prevent their stay in such an institution, according to the list of illnesses approved by the USSR Ministry of Public Health;

2) Men over the age of 60 and women over 55, as well as persons who have not reached the age of 18.

In instances stipulated by the second part of Article 1 of the current Ukase, the designated persons, in the absence of contraindications for treatment of alcoholism, upon the ruling of the people's court, can be sent for compulsory treatment to the medical institutions of the Moldavian Ministry of Public Health for a period from 3 to 6 months.

The preparation and review of materials for such persons are carried out within the procedure stipulated by Articles 2 and 3 of the current Ukase.

13. The Moldavian Council of Ministers is to carry out the necessary measures stemming from the current Ukase.

14. Pursuant of what has been stated:

1) The following are declared invalid:

Ukase of the Presidium of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet of 7 July 1966 "On Compulsory Treatment and Labor Rehabilitation of Adult Alcoholics" (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA I PRAVITEL'STVA MOLDAVSKOY SSR, 1966, No 7, Article 89);

The Law of the Moldavian SSR of 29 December 1966 "On Ratification of the Ukase of the Presidium of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet 'On Compulsory Treatment and Labor Rehabilitation of Adult Alcoholics'" (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA I PRAVITEL'STVA MOLDAVSKOY SSR, 1967, No 1, Article 7);

Article 2 of the Ukase of the Presidium of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet of 2 August 1973 "On Amending and Supplementing Certain Legislative Enactments of Moldavia Pursuant of the Ukase of the Presidium of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet 'On Measures to Strengthen the Fight Against Drunkenness and Alcoholism'" (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA I PRAVITEL'STVA MOLDAVSKOY SSR, 1973, Nos 7, 8, Article 73).

2) Parts 1 and 2 of Article 90 of the Law of the Moldavian SSR Governing Public Health (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA I PRAVITEL'STVA MOLDAVSKOY SSR, 1971, Article 104) is to be given the following wording:

"Chronic alcoholics are subject to outpatient-polyclinical or inpatient treatment.

"Chronic alcoholics who refuse treatment or who continue to become intoxicated after treatment, who violate labor discipline, public order and the rules of the socialist community, regardless of the disciplinary, social or administrative measures taken, are to be sent for compulsory treatment within the procedure stipulated by the USSR and Moldavian legislation."

3) Point "e" of Article 7 of the Regulation Governing Comrade's Courts approved by the Ukase of the Presidium of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet of 7 April 1977 (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA I PRAVITEL'STVA MOLDAVSKOY SSR, 1977, No 4, Article 31), is to be supplemented with the words "upon the refusal of treatment by chronic alcoholic patients in the general medical institutions," and in the second part of Article 18 of this Regulation, the words "alcoholic or drug addict" are to be replaced by the words "chronic alcoholic or drug addict."

Chairman of the Presidium of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet
I. Kalin
Secretary of the Presidium of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet
A. Mel'nik
Kishinev, 15 May 1980

[illegible]

ESTONIAN STATE PHILHARMONIC ARTISTS' BEHAVIOR CRITICIZED

Hotel Complaints Investigated

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 3 Feb 80 p 2

[Article by Ye. Skul'skaya: "The Fitzgerald Principle and a Letter from Pyarnu"]

[Text] F. Scott Fitzgerald in one of his novels asserted that in an acutely critical situation, a hero's character should change to its opposite, and all our notions about him become untrue.

All the components were present in the given situation. There was an acutely critical situation in the form of a letter to the editor; there were heroes, the artists and the administration of the Estonian State Philharmonic, as well as our notions of them. And here we decided to check the F. Scott Fitzgerald principle and, in skipping ahead, I will say reject it.

Here was a letter from Pyarnu: "On the night of 10-11 December, the musicians and soundman from the Medium ensemble in the hotel organized an "extra concert" with noise, shouting, and the roar of the tape recorder not letting neighbors sleep until 0500 hours.... There has never been an occasion when the artists of the philharmonic during their concert visits to Pyarnu did not cause a disturbance in the hotel."

Behind the terse words of the letter one could guess (and as was later affirmed by the facts) not a very brilliant picture.

And incidentally we also guessed the response to the letter at the State Philharmonic. We could see small and large meetings and could hear stern rebukes.... And actually, the philharmonic director T. Kul'dits, having learned of the letter, said that they had to meet immediately, now, right away. In truth, the guilty ones were presently on an extended tour through the Ukraine, but nevertheless, the question could not be put off! Abandoning everything, we hurried off to the philharmonic and puffing and panting we dashed to the fourth floor. However, the director was not in his

office. We hurried to look through the other offices, but he was nowhere to be found. We went back but he was not there. We went down again, but still not. And only an hour later, somewhere in the coatroom, we discovered that the director had gone home and would not be back that day. The director had suddenly lost his desire to see us and quickly left on business.

Well, all right, we decided. Then let us go to the tour department, the one directly in charge of our "wards," right there...

We went into the tour department. There V. Dikson, the head, and Yu. Kyrgema, the director, having learned of the letter, also decided the question could not wait. They decided to immediately summon the musicians back from the tour (in truth, not from the Ukraine where they had never intended to be, but rather from Yykhvi, but also, not nearby). We were asked not to be late for the meeting, as the question could not be put off! Well if it could actually not wait, we would be on time.

We were but the musicians weren't. We dashed along the familiar path through the various offices but they were not to be found; we did not learn anything this time in the coatroom, and finally, we found the director of the department, Yu. Kyrgema. From him we learned the latest news that the musicians could not secure tickets for the bus from Yykhvi.

Comrades, our public transport still operates poorly! So poorly that even now the musicians are evidently sitting in snow-bound Yykhvi, and if not in Yykhvi, then in some other inaccessible point, for the tour department somehow was unable to organize our meeting with them.

On the other hand (the matter cannot be deferred) the tour department decided to learn more about us.

"Why is this," said V. Dikson, "all the organizations forward letters with complaints to us, but you have shown up yourself? Possibly there is no letter, possibly you are deceiving us and defaming the artists?!"

"Well now," we said, "certainly the Ministry of Culture forwarded a copy to you."

"No," they said, "there was no copy."

Our mail, comrades, also works poorly we were thinking, but our thoughts were cut short because at that moment the deputy director E. Vakher came in and said that indeed there was a letter. The only thing was that the tour department had not known about this, as they did not want to disappoint them.

"Understandably, hence you were showing sensitivity and decided to take up the letter yourselves?"

Then E. Vakher for some reason was terribly insulted and cried:

"I am responsible for administrative affairs. What do I have to do with this letter, why are you bothering me?!"

And in fact, why were we bothering this person, he was concerned with administrative questions, and we were worried about some letter. Still, comrades, we are fond of diverting busy people from their job! That is true.

But still the letter had to be investigated. We returned to the tour department. And a miracle. Here they had already held a meeting (evidently the entire leadership had gone to Yykhvi, they had investigated, condemned and taken measures). The artists regretted everything, but no concession had been made for their youth, nor for the fact that the incident was a first in the hotel. Here an inch breaks a square. The entire ensemble decided to break up! In truth, not because of the conduct of the musicians, but because it was time to prepare a new program, but this was not important. The main thing was they would break up. And the pro tem director K. Tuberik decided that this was not enough, he read the materials of the meeting, he shook his head, and gave all the guilty parties a strict reprimand with the entry of this into their personal file. V. Dikson had seen the reprimands with her own eyes. The pro tem director K. Tuberik had been severe!

We went to Comrade K. Tuberik and wanted to see the orders with our own eyes. We arrived. K. Tuberik was there but not the orders. V. Dikson had deceived us, there were no orders, K. Tuberik did not know anything about them, and honestly speaking, there had also not been any meeting. There had been nothing, but on the desk of K. Tuberik were three explanatory notes from the musicians which had just been written.

In truth, K. Tuberik did not offend the head of the tour department:

"I," he said, "have read the notes, all the facts in them are given honestly and correctly, and I will issue the reprimands immediately, right now, straight away, consider that they are done."

We read the explanatory notes, and there...the musicians did not admit a single fact, but merely admitted that they had turned on the tape recorder for several minutes in the evening, they checked to make certain it was working, and immediately turned it off and went off to sleep. And here is the talk I had with K. Tuberik.

"Do you believe these explanatory notes?"

"Yes."

"And you intend to give reprimands?"

"Yes."

"But for what?"

"Ah, you mean we don't have to give a reprimand? It is not necessary? Actually, why the reprimands?' Wouldn't it better, don't you think, for us to issue a general order for the philharmonic addressed to all the musicians so this does not happen again. Isn't that right? Isn't that correct?"

And that is it. The characters of the heroes have turned into their opposite, and all our notions of them are untrue.

It turns out that F. Scott Fitzgerald was right in theorizing how play heroes should be.

But a play is a play. And the management of the Pyarnu Hotel continues to be concerned as the artists of the State Philharmonic create a scandal, they make noise, and not only the three described at the beginning (we have decided not to publish their names, as this was the first time it happened and possibly, in fact, will not be repeated), but also many others. And obviously the time has come for the administration of the State Philharmonic to abandon the petty humiliating lie and actually analyze what is happening in the collective. It is essential to take up a question which in fact must not be put off.

Philharmonic Officials Pledge Cooperation

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 6 May 80 p 2

[Reply to the article "The Fitzgerald Principle and a Letter from Pyarnu"]

[Text] This was the title of an article published in our newspaper on 3 February of the current year. It took up the unseemly conduct of artists from one of the ensembles of the Estonian State Philharmonic in the Pyarnu Hotel, and the shortcomings in the indoctrinational work in this collective.

The letter from the director of the Estonian State Philharmonic, T. Kol'dits, to the editors states that after the publishing of the article, two working meetings were held in the collective, where they examined the behavior of the musicians. They were given reprimands, and the administrator of the ensemble, as the official representative of the philharmonic, was given a strict reprimand. An open party meeting was held where they discussed the work of the touring department of the philharmonic and the indoctrinational work in the collective. Then there followed a general trade union meeting where they also discussed the shortcomings in the organization of indoctrinational work. In the philharmonic a position of staff inspector has been introduced and his duties include the regular checking of concert performances held throughout the republic. The leaders of the collectives are also responsible for the conduct of the artists off the stage.

10272
CSO: 1800

END

END OF FICHE DATE FILMED

August 20 1980